



HERALDRY IN MINIATURE;

Containing all the

ARMS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS, and MOTTOES,

OF THE

PEERS, PEERESSES, and BISHOPS,

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND,

WITH THE

BARONETS of GREAT BRITAIN;

AND

The INSIGNIA of the different Orders of Knighthood
in the Three Kingdoms :

ALSO

An INTRODUCTION to the SCIENCE of HERALDRY,

A

DICTIONARY of HERALDIC TERMS,

As well as an INDEX to all the PEERS, &c. with the
TRANSLATION of their MOTTOES :

LIKEWISE

A List of Titles conferred by his present Majesty, and those
extinct since his Accession to the Throne.



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. F. and C. Rivington, T. Longman, S. Crowder,
G. G. J. and J. Robinson, R. Baldwin, W. Richardson,
J. Bew, S. Bladen, W. Goldsmith, W. Lowndes, Ryfield
and Hawksfevorth, W. Bent, W. March, J. Cooper, G. and
T. Wilkie, W. Stuart, Scatcherd and Whitaker, C. Hobson,
and B. C. Collins. 1788.

Price Half a Crown, sewed.



The Binder is desired to be particularly careful both to cut up the Plates of Arms with a sharp knife, and to let them down a little at the head.

Just published, in 2 vol. duodecimo.

Corrected to the End of the Year 1787.

A

POCKET PEERAGE

OF THE

THREE KINGDOMS,

Shewing the Origin of each Family, with the collateral Branches, and the present Titles and Connexions of every Nobleman ; also pointing out who is the Heir Apparent to their Honours ; with above Five Hundred engraved Arms, Crests, Mottos, and Supporters. The different Orders of Knighthood ; proper Indexes to the whole, and Translations of the Mottos ; Title of the elder Sons of Peers ; the Family Names of each ; the extinct Titles of all Honours conferred, &c. &c.



BEND	PALE	CHIEF	CROSS WAVY	PATTEE	CROSS
FESS	CHEVRON	FLEUR-DE-LIS	PALOIS	PATOIS	MOLINE
CANTON	BORDURE	DESSUS	VOIDED	COUPD	POTENT
PERCHEVRON	PLANCHES	FRET	BOTTOMÉE	CROSLET	

- A *Dexter Chief*
- B *Proxime Middle Chief*
- C *Sinister Chief*
- D *Honour Point*
- E *Fess Point*
- F *Nombril*
- G *Dexter Base*
- H *Exact Middle Base*
- I *Sinister Base*



GOLD		Or
WHITE		Argent
RED		Gules
BLUE		Azure
BLACK		Sable
GREEN		Vert
PURPLE		Purpure



ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE



IMPAILED



- IMBRATTLED
- RAGULE
- INDENTED
- DANCETTE
- DOVETAIL

- ENGRAILED
- INVECTED
- WAVY
- NEBULEE
- CHAMPAINE

A

Woodman & Moulton for Rufford Co.

P^r of WALES



PRINCE



1	2	FIRST HOUSE		5	6
1	2	SECOND HOUSE		5	6
1	2	THIRD HOUSE		5	6
1	2	FOURTH HOUSE		5	6
1	2	FIFTH HOUSE		5	6
1	2	SIXTH HOUSE		5	6

BEZANT	PLATE	POMEIS	HEURT	PORTAUX	GOLPES	PILLET
CHEQUE	ERGINE	MASCIE	LOKENG	FUSILL	RAMINES	VERRY



Woodman & Maudslayi, Royal Co.



Blood Royal



PRINCE of WALES



D. OF YORK



D. of GLOUCESTER. D. of CUMBERLAND.



Woodman & Nuttall, Stationers & Co.



Norfolk



Somerset



Richmond



Grafton



Beaufort



S'Albans



Bolton



Leeds

Woodman & Mather.

*Bedford**Devonshire**Marlborough**Rutland**Brandon**Ancaster**Portland**Manchester**Woodman & Muller, St. Raphael Co.*

ENGLISH DUKES

7



Chandos



Dorset



Bridgewater



Newcastle



Northumberland



Montagu

*Buckingham**Lansdown**Stafford**Townshend**Woodman & Nislow & Rydal Co.*

ENGLISH EARLS

9



Shrewsbury



Derby



Huntingdon



Pembroke



Suffolk



Salisbury



Exeter



Northampton

C

Woodman & Moxon sc. Russell Col.

*Denbigh**Westmorland**Peterborough**Stamford**Winchelsea**Chesterfield**Thanet**Sandwich**Woodman & Muller, fec. Rufford Co.*



Essex



Carlisle



Doncaster



Shaftesbury



Berkeley



Abingdon



Gainsborough



Plymouth

*Rochford**Scarborough**Albemarle**Coventry**Jersey**Poulett**Cholmondley**Oxford**Woodman & Musson, & Russell Co.*



Ferrers



Strafford



Dartmouth



Tankerville



Aylefford



Bristol



Suffex



Comper

Woodman & Muslow, Jr. Engrs. Co.

*Stanhope**Harborough**Macclesfield**Pomfret**Graham**Kerr**Waldegrave**Ashburnham**Woodman & Maitland, St. Paul's Co.*



Effingham



Orford



Harrington



Portsmouth



Warwick



Buckinghamshire



Fitzwilliam



Powis

*Egremont**Harcourt**Hertford**Guilford**Cornwallis**Hardwick**Darlington**Fauconberg**Woodman & Madox for Russell Co.*



Ilchester



Delawar



Radnor



Spencer



Chatham



Hillsborough



Bathurst



Clarendon

*Aylesbury**Mansfield**Abergavenny**Lancaster**Uxbridge**Lonsdale**Norwich**Talbot**Woodman & Moxon, St. Pauls C.*

ENGLISH EARLS

10



*Hereford**Montague**Marquis Townshend**Weymouth**Bolingbroke**Falmouth**Torrington**Leinster*

Woodman & Muslow, 20, Regent St.



Wentworth



Courtenay



Dudley



Maynard



Hamden



Edgcumbe



Sackville



Howe

Woodman & Moxon, sc. Rufiel Co.





Conyers



Clifford



Audley



Saye & Sele



Dacre



Stourton



Willoughby de Broke



St. John

*Howard of Walden**Petre**Arundell of Wardour**Clifton**Dormer**Teynham**Byron**Craven*



Clifford



Osborne



Boyle



Hay



Middleton



Onslow



Romney



Cadogan

Woodman & Muslow, sc. Russell Co.

*King**Monfon**Montfort**Chedworth**Sandys**Fortescue**Ponsonby**Wainpole*

Printed and Published by J. B. G. & Co.



Stavehill



Sondes



Grantham



Scarfdale



Boston



Pelham



Holland



Lovel & Holland

*Milton**Vernon**Ducie**Digby**Sundridge**Cardiff**Hawke**Amherst*

Woodman & Muller, Jr. Registered Co.



Brownlow



Rivers



Harrowby



Foley



Thurlow



Loughborough



Gage



Brudenell

Woodman & Mutton, sc. Royal Gt

*Walsingham**Bagot**Southampton**Portchester**Ashburton**Grantley**Rodney**Rawdon*

Woodman & Mutton, for Raydel & Co.



Sydney



Camelford



Lovaine



Carteret



Eliot



Bulkeley



Grey de Wilton



Sommers



Woodman & Muller, sc. Russell Co.





Suffield



Dorchester



Heathfield





Grey



Strange



Mountstuart



Chatham



Greenwich



Botetourt



Hamilton



Willoughby de Eresby



Woodman & Maitland, St. Paul's Co.

Canterbury



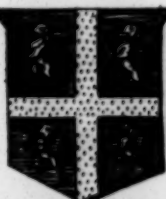
York



BISHOPS



London



Durham



Winchester



Hereford



Ely



Chichester



Salisbury

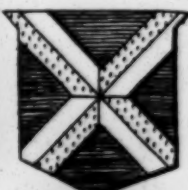


Norwich



Gloucester

Woodman & Muddow fe. Rusi & Co.

*Lincoln**Bristol**Bath & Wells**S. Asaph**Carlisle**Landaff**Peterborough**Worcester**S. Davids**Rochester**Litchfield**Bangor**Chester**Oxford**Exeter*

PEERS and PEERESSES

of

SCOTLAND

That are not Peers of England.

MARQUISSES



Tweeddale

Lothian.

SCOTCH EARLS



Annandale

Wemyss

Wentham & Musters, R. & Co.

*Crawford**Errol**Merton**Buchan**Glencairn**Eglinton**Caithness**Caithness**Woodman & Maitland, & R. & Co.®*



Moray



Home



Strathmore



Haddington



Kellie



Galloway



Lauderdale



Dumfries

*Elgin**Airly**Dalhousie**Traquair**Findlater**Leven**Dysart**Salkirk*

Printed by W. & A. Mackenzie & Co. Edinburgh.



Northesk



Belcarras



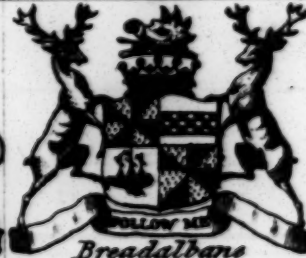
Newburgh



Aboyne



Dundonald



Breadalbane



Aberdeen



Dunmore

Woodman & Nisbet & Co. Printers

SCOTCH EARLS



Marchmont



Hyndford



Stair



Roseberry



Glasgow



Bute

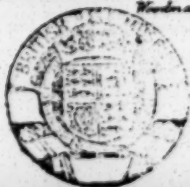


Hopetoun



Portmore

Wentworth & Masters, 51, Regent St. London, W.





SCOTCH BARONS



*Cathcart**Saltoun**Gray**Semple**Elphinstone**Torphichen**Lindores**Blantyre*

Woodman & Macdonald, Edinburgh & Glasgow.



Colvill



Cranstoun



Napier



Fairfax



Raey



Aston



Kircudbright



Banff

Woodman & Mutton Sculpt.

*Elibank**Halkertoun**Rollo**Ruthven**Newark**Bullenden**Kinnaird**Wm. Macdon. Sculp.*



Sutherland



Rothes



Orkney



Loudon



Forrester



Mordington



PEERS, PEERESSES
 and
BISHOPS OF IRELAND

That are not Peers of England.

EARLS



Clancairde



Westmeath



Meath



Barrymore

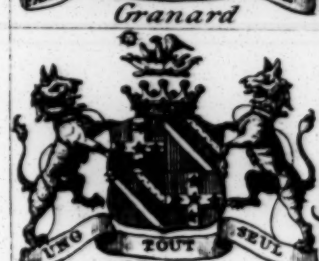


Donegall



Caven

Woodman & Madox. Sculp.

*Incbiquin**Mountrath**Drogheda**Antrim**Granard**Kerry**Verney**Panmure**Woodman & Muslow. Sculp.*



Carrick



Upper Ossory



Massarene



Lanesborough



Clanbrassil



Belvidere



Lowth



Fife

Woodman & Maitland. Sculp.

*Mornington**Ludlow**Tyrconnel**Meira**Arran**Courtown**Miltown**Charlemont**Woodman & Mottow. Sculpt.*



Woodman & Muslem Sculp.



Woodman & Mullen, Sculp.





Clermont



Mount Cashell



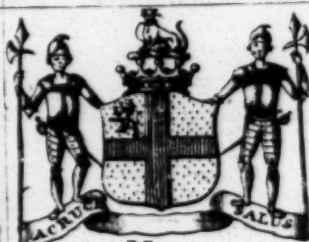
Port Arlington



Farnham



Carhampton



Mayo

*Mountgarret**Valentia**Netterville**Kilmorey**Strangford**Wenman**Taaffe**Ranelagh**Woodman & Mutlow Sculp.*



Fitzwilliam



Cullen



Tracy



Kingsland



Downe



Molesworth



Chetwynd



Middleton

Woodman & Shulow, scul.



Boyne



Allen



Grimston



Barrington



Palmerston



Bateman



Galway



Powerscourt

W. & A. Mason & Co. London, Printers.





Asbóbrook



Mountmorris



Dungannon



Glerawly



Southwell



De Vesce



Enniskillen

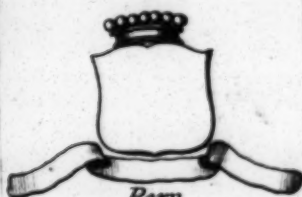


Desart

*Erne**Lifford**Bangor**Melborne**Clifden**Cremorne**Gosford**Wicklow**Woodman & Nuttall, fecit*



Doneraile



Pery

*Kingsale**Dunsany**Cabire**Blayney**Carberry**Carysfort**Longford**Woodman & Muslow, Sc.*



Lisle



Coleraine



Clive



Mulgrave



Arden



Macartney



Milford



Newborough

*Lucan**Macdonald**Newbaven**Kensington**Westcote**Ongley**Sbouldham**Templetown**Woodman & Maitland, St.*



Mafsey



Rokeby



Muskerry



Belmore



Wells



Sheffield



Conyngham



Hood

Woodman & Muelow. Sculp.



Woodman & Mulliney, Sculptors



IRISH PEERESSES

*Brandon**Langford**Donoghmore**Longford*



Armagh



Dublin



Cashel



Tuam

BISHOPS



Meath



Kildare



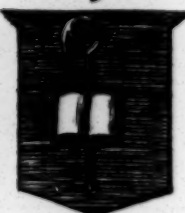
Waterford



Clogher

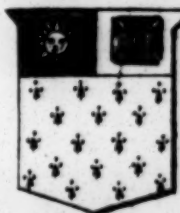
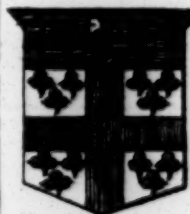
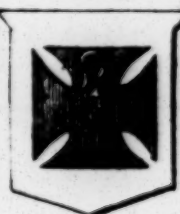


Limerick



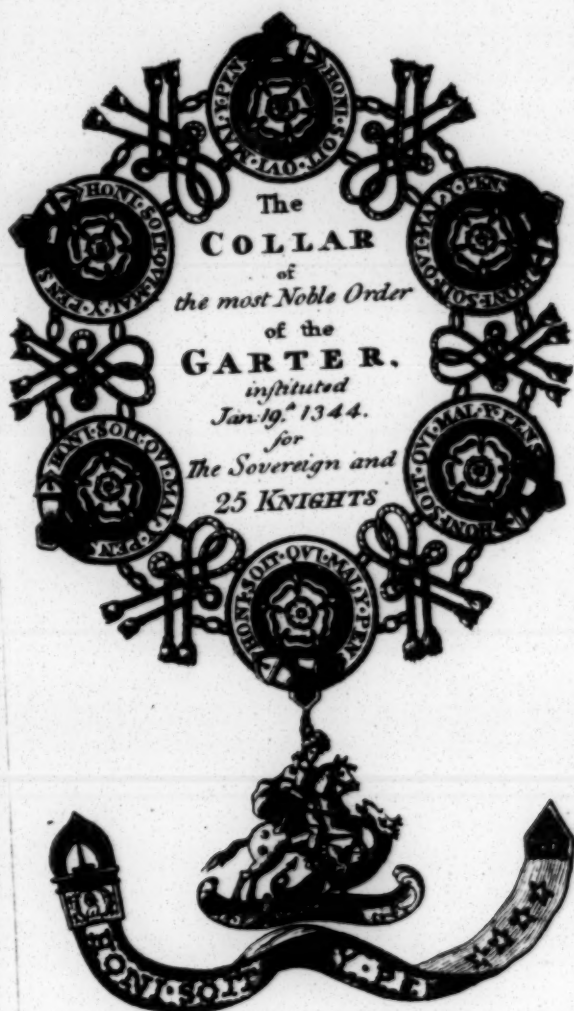
Killala

Woodman & Mutton, for Russell Co.

*Raphoe**Elphin**Down**Ossory**Derry**Cloyne**Killaloe**Corke**Clonfert**Leighlin**Kilmore**Dromore*

Woodman & Mottow, St. Raphael St.



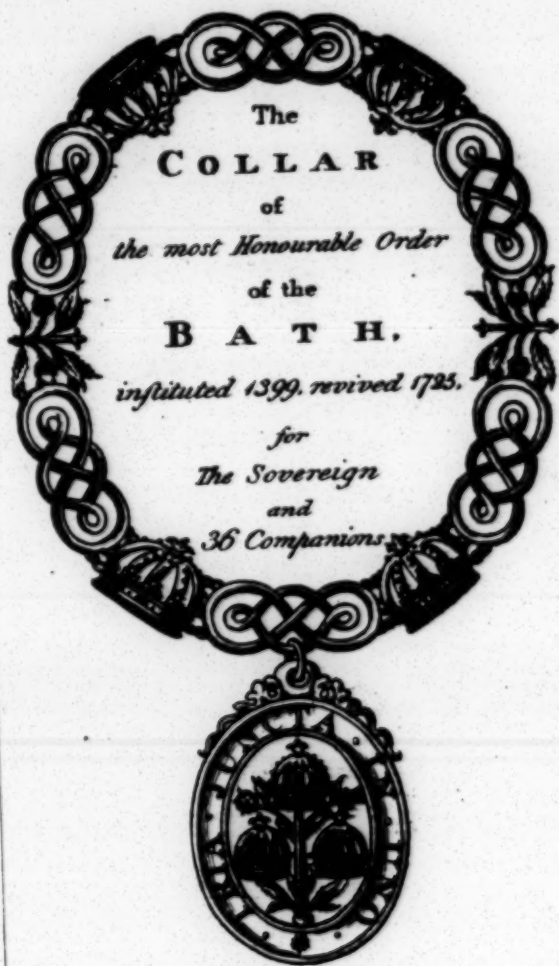


Woodman & Madox. Sc

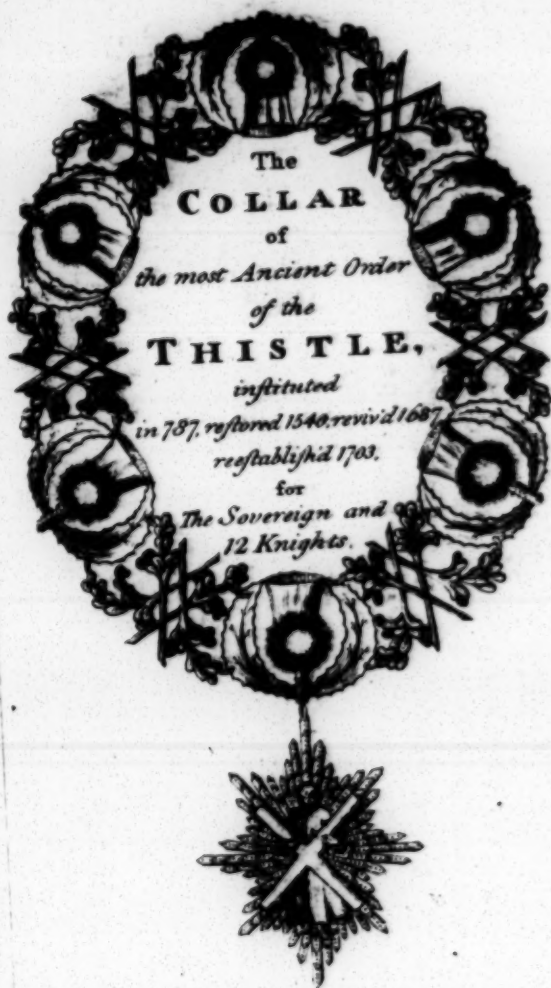
The **BADGE, JEWEL and GARTER.**



Woodman & Moulton, Sc.



The **BADGE** and **JEWEL**.*Woodman & Mottow, Sc.*



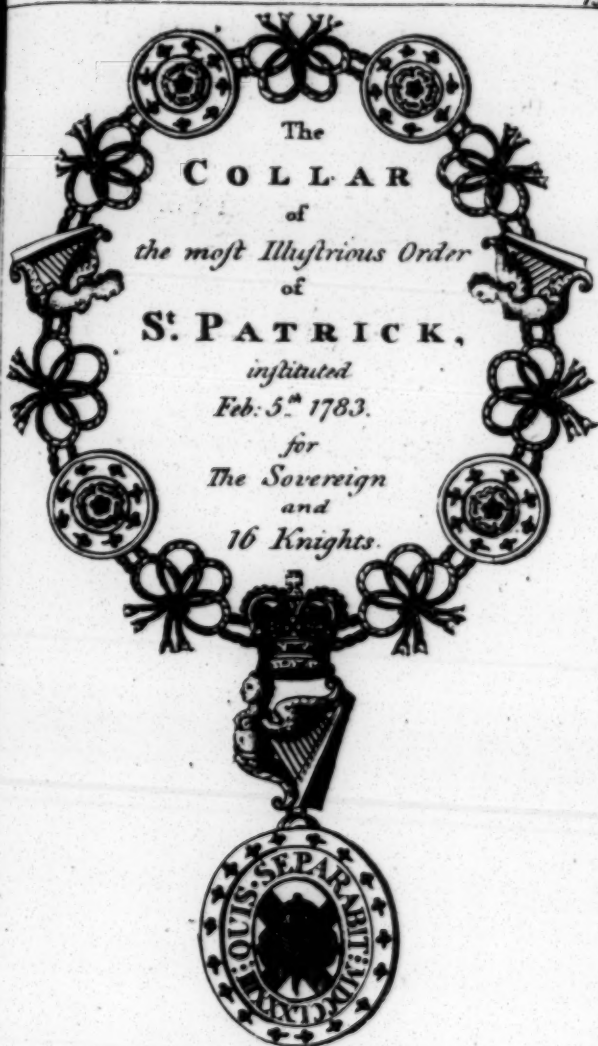
Woodman, & Nuttall, Sc.

The BADGE and JEWEL.



Woodman & Muelow, Sc.





The BADGE and JEWEL.



Woodman & Mutton, Scul.

ENGLISH BARONETS

1



Abdy



Acland



Acton



Affleck



Alleyne



Allin



Alston



*Alston.
of Mile End.*



Anderson



*Andrews.
of Norton*



*Andrews.
of Shaw Place.*



Apreece



Armytage



Asgill



Ashburnham



Astley

Woodman & Nuttall, Sculp.

A

*Aston**Aubrey**Bacon**Baker**Bampfylde**Banks**Barker
of Ireland.**Barker
of Burbridge**Barrington**Barrow**Woodman & Mutton, Sulp.**



Basset



Bastard



Bathurst



Bayntun



Beaumont



Beckwith



Bedingfield



Beevor



Bernard



Bernard



Berney



Bickerton



Biddulph



Bindloss



Bisshopp

*Blackett**Blakiston**Blackwell**Blair**Blake**Blake*
of Tyfrell Castle.*Blois**Blount*
of Morley.*Blunt*
of Ockham.*Booth**Boothby**Boughton**Bowyer**Boyd**Boynton**Bradshaigh**Woodman & Matlow, Sculp.*

ENGLISH BARONETS

5



Bridges



Bridgman. of Lever.



Bridgman. of Ridley.



Brisco



Bromley



Brooke



Broughton



Browne. of Sunning.



Browne. of Westminster.



Buck



Buckworth



Bunbury



Burdett. of Formark.



Burdett. of Acomb.



Burnaby



Burgoyne

Woodman & Matlow. f. 2

*Burrell**Burrell**Burton**Carew**Castleton**Cave**Cavendish**Champneys**Charlton**Cheere**Woodman & Mudd, sc.*



Chetwode



Chichester



Child



Clarges



Clarke



Clavering



Clayton



*Clayton
of Adlington.*



*Clarke
of Bury.*



*Clarke
of Duddington.*



Clifton



Codrington



*Cogbill.
of Coghill-hall.*



*Cogbill.
of Richings.*



Colebrook

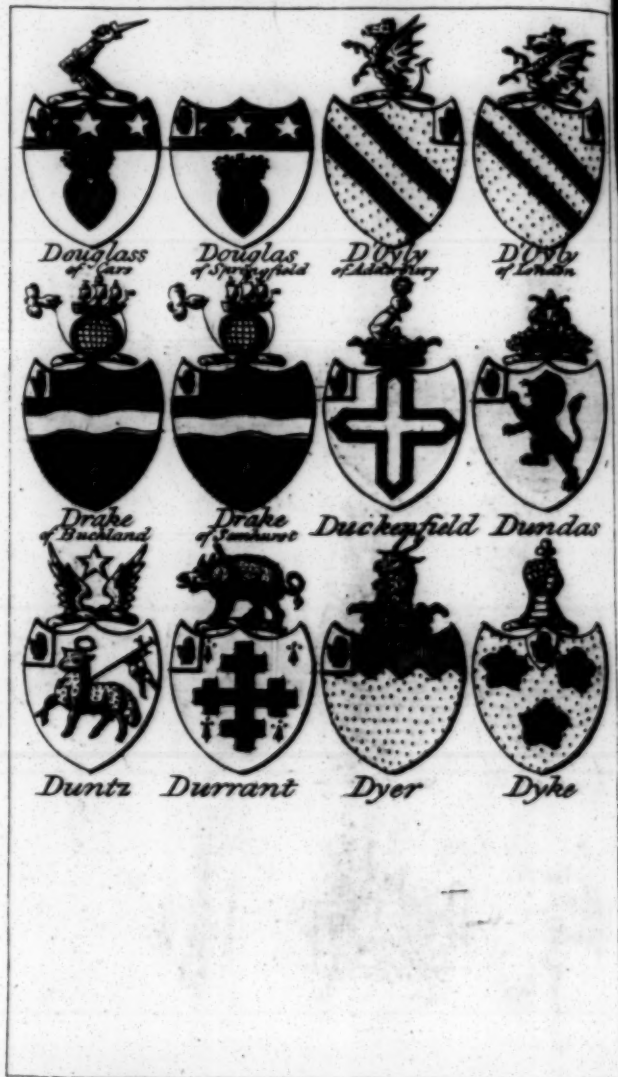


Colleton

*Colquhoun**Colt**Compton**Congers**Cooke**Cope
of Merdaunt**Cope
of Rainton Abbey**Copley**Corbet**Cornwall**Cotton
of Madingley**Cotton
of Cumberland**Crauford**Croft**Cullum**Cunliffe**Woodman & Mutton, sc.*



Woodman & Mutlow, sc.



Woodman & Muelow, fec.



East



Eden



Edmonstone



Edwards



Eliot



Elton



Elwas



Englefield



Etherington



Evelyn



Everard



Every



Eyles



Eversfield

*Fa-naby**Fagg**Fetherstonhaugh**Filmer**Fitzherbert**Fleming
of Broomfield**Fleming
of Rydall**Fleetwood**Fletcher
of Cleashill**Fletcher
of Hutton**Fludyer**Folkes**Woodman & Mudders, sc.*



Foulis Frankland Freke Frederick



Gage Gardiner Geary Gerrard



Gibbes Gibbons Gideon Glynn

Woodman & Mutton, Sculp.

*Gooch**Goodricke**Gordon**Goring**Gough**Graham**Graham**Gresley**Gresham**Grey**Green**Guise**Gunning**Woodman & Mutton Sculp.*



Haggerstone



*Hales
of St. Stephens*



Hales



Hales



Halton



Hamilton



Hammond



Hanham



Hammer



Harland



Harpur



Harrington

Woodman & Mutlow, Sculp.

*Hatton**Hawkins**Head**Heathcote**Heathcote**Henniker**Heron**Hesketh**Hesilrigge**Hewet**Heyman**Hicks**Hickman**Hildyard**Hill**Woodman & Musson Sculp.*



Hoare



Hoghton



Honeywood



Hort



Horton



Hoskyns



*Hotham-
-Thompson*



Hudson



Hughes



Hulse



Hume



Hunloke

Widdowson & Middleton, sculptors

*Jacob**James**Ibbetson**Jenkinson**Jernegan**Jones**Johnson**Isham**Woodman & Muller, sculp.*



Kaye



Kemp



Kent



Kenyon



Keyt



King



Knatchbull



Knollys



Knowles



Lade



Lake



Lambert



Langham

*Langley**Laroche**Lawley**Lawson**Lawson**Lee**Legard**Leicester**Leigh**Leighton**Leith**Lemon**Lyddel**Lippincot**Littleton**Lloyd**Woodman & Miller sculp.*



Lombe



Long



Loraie



Lovett



Lyde



Macpherson



*Mackworth
of Lynn Regis*



*Mackworth
of Gnell*



Manwaring



Man



Mannock



*Mansell
of Trinsanin*



*Mansell
of Ischood*

Woodman & Mutton, sc.

*Markham**Martin**Mawbey**Middleton**Milbanke**Mill**Miller**Milner**Mitchell**Molesworth**Molineux**Monoux**Montgomery**Moore
of Bradfield**Moore
of Fawley**Mordaunt**Woodman & Maitland, sc.*



*More
of Morrell*



Morshead



Mosley



*Mostyn
of Mostyn*



*Mostyn
of Talacre*



Musgrave Newdigate



Napier



Nelthorpe



Northcote



Oglander



O'Neil



Osborne



Owen



Oxenden



Pakington



Page



Turner



Palke

Palliser

Palmer
of DorneyPalmer
of CarletonParker
of OngarhillPurker
of B.affinbourn

Woodman & Mullet, sc.



Parkyns



Parsons



Paul



Payne



Peachey



Pennington



Penniman



Pepperell



Peyrs



Perrot



Peshall



Peyton
of Southampton.



Peyton
of Dorsington.



Pigot



Playters

Woodman & Muller, sc.

*Pole**Poole**Prestwich**Price**Prideaux**Proctor**Ramsden**Raymond**Read**Rich
of Swining**Woodman & Muller, sc.*



*Rich
of Standen*



Richards



Riddell



Ridley



Rivers



*Robinson
of Newby*



*Robinson
of Edgeley*



*Robinson
of Gunford*



Rogers



Rous



Rowley



Rumbold



Rushout

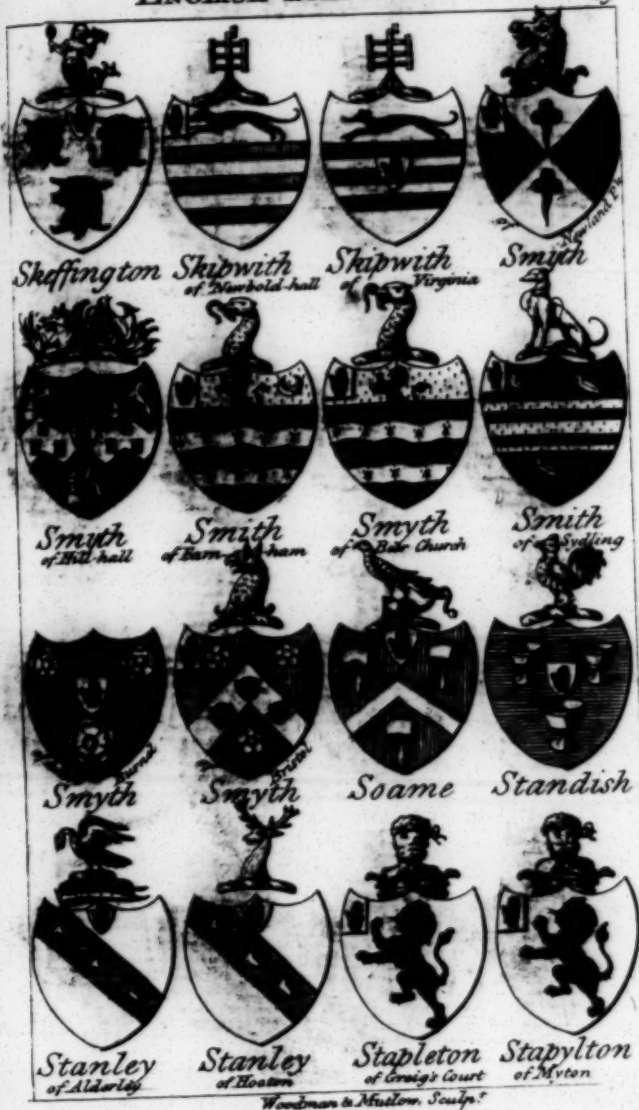


Rugsell



Rycroft

*St Aubyn**St John**St Quintin**Samwell**Scott**Sebright**Shaw**Sheffield**Shelby**Shirley**Shuckburgh**Woodman & Muller, sc.*



*Stepney**Stonehouse**Strickland**Stuart**Style**Sutton**Swynburne**Sykes
of Basildon**Sykes
of Stainers**Symons*

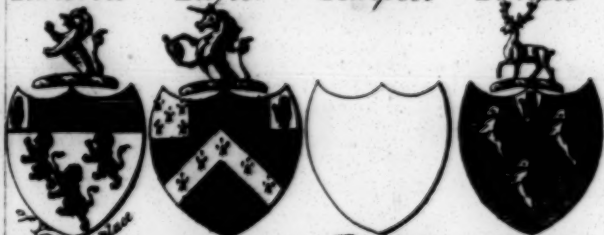


Tancred

Taylor

Tempest

Temple



Thomas

*Thomas
of Wenvoe*

*Thompson
of Hotham*

Thorold



Throckmorton

Ticeborne

Trelawney



Trevelyan

Trollop

*Turner
of Warham*

*Turner
of Birchlaitham*



*Twisden
of East Peckham*



*Twisden
of Brandburne*



Tynte



Vandeput



Vane



Vane for Fletcher



Vane Neck



Vavasor



Vincent



Vyryan



Woodman & Muller, Sculp.



Wake



Warburton



Warren



Warrender



Watson



Webb



Webster



Westcomb



Wheate



Wheeler



Whichcote



Williams.
of Langood - Castle.



Williams.
of Nant.



Williamson
of Monkwere-mouth



Williamson



Wilmot.
of Osmaston.

Woodman & Mutton, sc.



Wilmot



Wilson



Winnington



Wintringham



Wolff



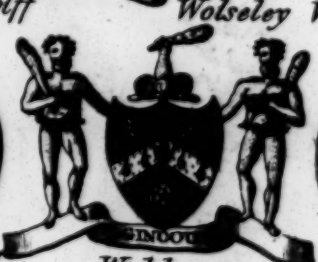
Wolseley



Wolstenholme



Wombwell



Wodehouse



Wood



Woolaston



Worsley

Wray
of Summer CastleWrey
of Taunton

Woodman & Muelow, sc.





*Yea**Yeomans**Yonge.
of Epton.**Young.
of Delaford.*

INTRODUCTION

T O

HERALDRY.

THE Science of Heraldry teaches how to blazon, or explain, in proper terms, all that belongs to Coats of Arms; hereditary marks of honour, made up of colours and figures, which serve to denote the descent and alliance of the bearer, or to distinguish states, cities, societies, &c. civil, ecclesiastical, and military. There are eight classes under which Arms are generally ranged; viz. Dominion, Pretension, Concession, Community, Patronage, Family, Alliance, and Succession; and a sort which Blazoners call Assumptive Arms, being such as are assumed without a legal title.

The essential and integral parts are, Escutcheon, Tinctures, Charges, and Ornaments.

The Shield is the field or ground whereon are represented the figures that make a coat of arms; for these marks of distinction were put on bucklers or shields, before they were placed on banners, flags, and coat-armour; and wherever they may be fixed, they are still on a plate or superficies, whose form resembles a shield.

Armorists distinguish several parts or points in escutcheons, in order to determine exactly the position of the bearings they are charged with: they are denoted by the first nine letters of the alphabet, in Plate I. The knowledge of these points ought to be well observed. It is also necessary to observe, that the *dexter* side is opposite to the *left* hand, and the *sinister* side to the *right* hand of the person who looks on it.

By Tinctures is meant that variable hue of arms common both to shields and their bearings. According to the French Heraldry, there are but seven tinctures in armory; of which, two are metals, the other five are colours.

The Metals are Gold,
Silver,

The Colours are Blue,
Red,
Green,
Purple,
Black,

} termed

} termed

B

{ Or,
Argent

{ Azure,
Gules,
Vert,
Purpure,
Sable.



When

When natural bodies, such as animals, plants; or celestial bodies, &c. are introduced into arms, they frequently retain their natural colours, which is expressed by the word *proper*.

Besides the five colours above, the English admit

Orange,	} termed {	Tenny,
Blood-colour,		Sanguine:

but these two are rarely to be found.

These tinctures are represented in engravings and drawings by dots and lines, as in Plate-1.

Or is expressed by *dots*.

Argent is *plain*.

Azure, by *horizontal* lines.

Gules, by *perpendicular* lines.

Vert, by *diagonal* lines, from the dexter chief to the sinister base points.

Purple, by *diagonal* lines, from the sinister chief to the dexter base points.

Sable, by *perpendicular* and *horizontal* lines, crossing each other.

Tenny, by *diagonal* lines, from the sinister chief to the dexter base points, traversed by *horizontal* lines.

Sanguine, by lines crossing each other *diagonally*, from dexter to sinister, and from sinister to dexter.

The Coats of *Sovereigns* are often blazoned by the *planets*; those of *Noblemen* by *precious stones*, in the manner following:

Or,	or Topaz,	by Sol,
Argent,	— Pearl,	— Luna,
Sable,	— Diamond,	— Saturn,
Gules,	— Ruby,	— Mars,
Azure,	— Sapphire,	— Jupiter,
Vert,	— Emerald,	— Venus,
Purple,	— Amethyst,	— Mercury,
Tenny,	— Jacinth,	— Dragon's Head,
Sanguine,	— Sardonix,	— Dragon's Tail.

The English Heralds give different names to the roundlet, according to its colour. Thus if it is

Or,	} it is called a {	Bezant,
Argent,		Plate,
Azure,		Hurt,
Gules,		Torteau,
Vert,		Pomey,
Purple,		Golpe,
Sable,		Pellet,
Tenny,		Orange,
Sanguine,		Guze.

Furs represent the hairy skins of certain beasts, prepared for the doublings or linings of robes of state; and as shields were anciently covered with furred skins, they are therefore used in heraldry in the coats of arms themselves.

There are three different kinds; viz. 1st. *Ermine*, which is a field *argent*, powdered with black spots, their tails terminating in three hairs.

2d. *Counter-Ermine*, where the field is *sable*, and the powdering white.

3d. *Vair*, which is expressed by blue and white skins, cut into the forms of little balls, ranged in rows opposite to each other, the base of the white ones being next to that of the blue ones. *Vair* is usually of six rows: if there be more or fewer, the number ought to be expressed; and if the colours are different from those above mentioned, they must likewise be expressed. See Plate 2.

Lines used in parting of Fields.

Escutcheons are either of one tincture, or more than one; those that are one only, such a tincture is said to be predominant; but in such as have on them more than one, the field is divided by lines, which, according to their divers forms, receive various names. 1st. The Engrailed. 2d. The Invected. 3d. The Wavy. 4th. The Embattled, or Crenelle. 5th. The Nebule. 6th. The Raguly. 7th. The Indented. 8th. The Dancette, &c. See Plate 1.

As the fore-mentioned lines serve to divide the field, it must be observed, that if the division consists of two equal parts, made by the perpendicular line, it is called parted per pale; by the horizontal line, parted per fesse; by the diagonal dexter, parted per bend; by the diagonal sinister, parted per bend sinister.

If a field is divided into four equal parts by any of these lines, it is said to be quartered; which may be done two ways, viz.

Quartered, or parted per cross; which is made by a perpendicular and horizontal line, which crossing each other at the center of the field, divide into four equal parts, called quarters.

Quartered, or parted per saltier; which is made by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, that cross one another in the center of the field, and likewise divide it into four equal parts.

The escutcheon is sometimes divided into a greater number of parts, in order to place in it the arms of the several families

lies to which there is an alliance ; and in this case it is called a genealogical atchievement.

Differences of Coats of Arms.

Armorists have invented various differences, or marks, whereby bearers of the same coat of arms are distinguished each from others, and their nearness to the principal bearer demonstrated.

Ancient differences consist in bordures, which is a bearing that goes all round, and parallel to the boundary of the escutcheon, in form of a hem, and always contains a fifth part of the field in breadth.

The modern differences, not only for the distinguishing of sons issued out of one family, but also to denote the difference and subordinate degrees in each house, from the original ancestors, are nine, viz.

For the heir, or 1st son, the Label ; 2d son, the Crescent ; 3d son, the Mullet ; 4th son, the Martlet ; 5th son, the Annulet ; 6th son, Fleur-de-lis ; in Plate 2 ; and on some occasions the following distinctions might be used, viz. 7th son, the Rose ; 8th son, the Cross-moline ; 9th son, the Double Quarter-foil.

It must be observed, that of all the above-mentioned marks of distinction, none but the Label is affixed on the coats of arms belonging to any of the Royal Family ; which the introducers of this peculiarity have, however, thought proper to difference by additional pendants and distinct charges on them.

As to the distinction to be made in the arms of the offspring belonging to each of the above-mentioned brothers, it is expressed by figures on the top and margin of the table contained in Plate 2 : for instance, the heir or first son of the second house beareth a crescent, charged with a label, during his father's life only ; the second son of the second house, a crescent, charged with another crescent ; the third son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a mullet ; the fourth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a martlet ; the fifth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with an annulet ; the sixth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a fleur-de-lis ; and so on of the other sons, taking care to have them of a different tincture ; as in Plate 2.

Ordinaries.

The most judicious Armorists admit only of nine honourable ordinaries ; viz.

The Chief,	The Bend-sinister,	The Cheveron,
The Pale,	The Fesse,	The Cross, and
The Bend,	The Bar,	The Saltier.

The

The Chief is an ordinary determined by an horizontal line, which, if it is of any other form but straight, must be expressed. It is placed in the upper part of the escutcheon, and containeth in depth the third part of the field: its diminutive is a fillet, the contents of which is not to exceed one fourth of the chief, and standeth in the lowest part thereof. This ordinary is subject to be charged with variety of figures; and may be indented, wavy, nebule, &c. See Plate 1.

The Pale is an ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and contains the middle third part of the field: its diminutives are, the pallet, which is the half of the pale, and the endorse, which is the fourth part of the pale. See Plate 1.

The Bend is an ordinary, formed by two diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and contains the fifth part of the field in breadth, if uncharged; but if charged, then the third: its diminutives are, the bendlet, which is the half of a bend; the cost, or cotice, when two of them accompany a bend, which is the fourth part of a bend; and the ribband, the moiety of a cost, or the eighth part of the field. See Plate 1.

There is also the bend-sinister, which is of the same breadth as the bend, but drawn the contrary way: this is subdivided into a scarpe, which is the half of the bend; and into a baton, which is the fourth part of the bend; but the latter does not extend itself to the extremities of the field, there being part of it seen at both ends.

The Fess is an ordinary which is produced by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across the center of the field, and contains in breadth the third part thereof. See Plate 1.

The Bar is formed of two lines, and contains but the fifth part of the field; which is not the only thing wherein it differs from the fesse; for there may be more than one in an escutcheon, placed in different parts thereof, whereas the fess is limited to the center point. The bar has two diminutives; the barulet, which contains half the bar; and the coslet, which is the half of the barulet. When the shield contains a number of bars of metal and colour alternate, of even number, that is called barry of so many pieces, expressing their number.

The Cheveron, which represents two rafters of a house well jointed together, or a pair of compasses half open, takes up the fifth part of the field: its diminutives are, the chevronel, which contains the half of the cheveron; and the cou-

pie-cloze, which is half of a cheverone; that is, its breadth is but the fourth part of a cheveron. See Plate 1.

The Cross is an ordinary, formed by the meeting of two perpendicular with two horizontal lines in the fesse point, where they make four right angles: the lines are not drawn throughout, but discontinued the breadth of the ordinary, which takes up only the fifth part of the field, when not charged; but if charged, then the third: it is borne as well engrailed, indented, &c. as plain. See Plate 1.

The Saltier, which is formed by the bend-dexter and bend-sinister crossing each other in right angles, as the intersecting of the pa': and fesse forms the cross; contains the fifth part of the field; but if charged, then the third. See Plate 3.

Besides the honourable ordinaries and the diminutions already mentioned, there are other heraldic figures, called Sub-ordinaries, or Ordinaries only; which, by reason of their ancient use in arms, are of worthy bearing; viz. The Gyron, France-quarter, Canton, Pairle, Fret, Pile, Orle, Inescutcheon, Treffure, Annulet, Flanches, Flasques, Voiders, Billet, Lozenge, Gutts, Fusil, Rustre, Mascle, Papillone, and Diaper.

The External Ornaments of Escutcheons.

The Ornaments that accompany or surround escutcheons were introduced to denote the birth, dignity, or office of the persons to whom the coat of arms appertaineth; which is practised both among the laity and clergy. Those most in use are of ten sorts; viz. Crowns, Coronets, Mitres, Helmets, Mantlings, Chapeaux, Wreaths, Crests, Scrolls, and Supporters.

The Helmet was formerly worn as a defensive weapon, to cover the bearer's head; and is now placed over a coat of arms as its chief ornament, and the true mark of gentility.

Those of the kings and royal family, and noblemen of Great Britain, are open faced and grated, and the number of bars serves to distinguish the bearer's quality; that is, the helmet appropriated to the Dukes and Marquisses is different from the King's, by having a bar exactly in the middle, and two on each side, making but five bars in all; whereas the King's helmet has six bars. The other grated helmet with four bars is common to all degrees of peerage under a Marquis. The open-faced helmet without bars denotes Baronets and Knights. The close helmet is for all Squires and Gentlemen. Their position is also looked upon as a mark of distinction: the grated helmet in front belongs to sovereign princes; the grated helmet in profile is common to all degrees of peerage; the helmet standing direct without bars, and the
beaver.

beaver a little open, denotes Baronets and Knights; lastly, the side-standing helmet, with the beaver close, is the way of wearing it amongst Esquires and Gentlemen. See Plates 1 and 2.

A Chapeau is an ancient hat, or rather cap of dignity, worn by Dukes, generally scarlet-coloured velvet on the outside, lined and turned up with fur; frequently to be met with above an helmet, instead of a wreath, under Gentlemen's and Noblemen's crests, as in Plate 3.

The Wreath is a kind of roll, made of two skains of silk twisted together, which ancient Knights wore as a head-dress, when equipped for tournaments. The colours of the silk are always taken from the principal colour contained in the coat of arms of the bearer. They are still accounted as one of the lesser ornaments of escutcheons, and are placed between the helmet and the crest.

The Crest is the highest part of the ornaments of a coat of arms: it is called Crest from the Latin word *Crista*, which signifies comb or tuft, such as many birds have upon their heads; as the peacock, pheasant, &c. in allusion to the place on which it is fixed.

Supporters are figures standing on the scroll, and placed at the side of the escutcheon: they are so called, because they seem to support or hold up the shield.

It is to be observed, that bearing coats of arms supported, is, according to the heraldical rules of England, the prerogative of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; of all Knights of the Garter, though they should be under the degree of Barons; and of Knights of the Bath; who both receive on their creation a grant of supporters.

Rules or Laws of Heraldry, relative to Escutcheons.

The several escutcheons, tinctures, charges, and ornaments of coats of arms, and their various properties, being now explained, it may not be improper to subjoin such rules for blazoning the same, as the ancient usage and laws of heraldry have established amongst us.

The first and most general rule is, to express one's self in proper terms, so as not to omit any thing that ought to be specified; and at the same time to be clear and concise, without tautology.

One must begin with the tincture of the field, and then proceed to the principal charges which possess the most honourable place in the shield; such as the fesse, cheveron, &c. always naming that charge first which lies next and immediately upon the field:

After naming the tincture of the field, the honourable ordinaries, or rather principal figures, you must specify their attributes, and afterwards their metal or colour.

When an honourable ordinary, or some one figure, is placed upon another, whether it be a fesse, cheveron, cross, &c. it is always to be named after the ordinary or figure over which it is placed, with one of these expressions, sur-tout, or over-all.

In the blazoning of such ordinaries as are plain, the bare mention of them is sufficient; but if an ordinary should be made of any of the crooked lines mentioned above, its form must be specified; that is, whether it be engrailed, wavy, &c. as are engraved at the bottom of Plate 1.

When a principal figure possesses the center of the field, its possession is not to be expressed; or when a bearing is named, without specifying the point where it is placed, then it is understood to possess the middle of the field.

The number of the points of mullets or stars must be specified when more than five; and also, if a mullet or any other charge be pierced, it must be mentioned.

When a ray of the sun, or other single figure, is borne in any other part of the escutcheon than the center, the point it issues from must be named.

The natural colour of trees, plants, fruits, birds, &c. is no otherwise to be expressed in blazoning, but by the word *proper*; but if they differ from their natural colour, it must be particularized.

When three figures are in a field, and their position is not mentioned in the blazoning, they are always understood to be placed two above and one below.

When there are many figures of the same species borne in a coat of arms, their number must be observed as they stand, and distinctly expressed.

Marshalling Coats of Arms.

By marshalling coats of arms, is to be understood the art of disposing divers of them in one escutcheon, and of distributing their contingent ornaments in proper places. Various causes may occasion arms to be thus conjoined, which J. Guillim comprises under two heads; Manifest and Obscure.

What this learned and judicious Herald means by manifest causes in the marshalling of coats of arms, are such as betoken marriages, or a sovereign's gift, granted either through the special favour of the Prince, or for some eminent services. Concerning marriages, it is to be observed,

When

When the coats of arms of a married couple, descended of distinct families, are to be put together in one escutcheon, the field of their respective arms is conjoined paleways, and blazoned parted per pale; baron and femme, two coats, first, &c. in which case the Baron's arms are always to be placed on the dexter side, and the femme's arms on the sinister side.

If a widower marry again, his late and present wife's arms are, according to G. Leigh, "to be both placed on the sinister side in the escutcheon with his own, and parted per fesse; the first wife's coat shall stand on the chief, and the second on the base; or he may set them both in pale with his own, the first wife's coat next to himself, and his second outermost. If he should marry a third wife, then the two first matches shall stand on the chief, and the third shall have the whole base; and if he take a fourth wife, she must participate one half of the base with the third wife; and so will they seem to be so many coats quartered."

But it must be observed, that these forms of impaling are meant of hereditary coats, whereby the husband stands in expectation of having the hereditary possessions of his wife united to his patrimony.

In the arms of femmes joined to the paternal coat of the baron, the proper differences by which they were borne by the fathers of such women must be inserted.

If a coat of arms that has a bordure be impaled with another, as by marriage, then the bordure must be wholly omitted in the side of the arms next the center.

The person that marries an heiress, instead of impaling his arms with those of his wife, is to bear them in an escutcheon placed in the center of his shield, after the same manner as the baronet's badge is marshalled; and which, on account of its shewing forth his pretension to her estate, is called an escutcheon of pretence, and is blazoned sur-tout, *i. e.* over-all, as the inescutcheon borne in the fourth quarter of the royal achievement. But the children are to bear the hereditary coat of arms of their father and mother quarterly, which denotes a fixed inheritance, and so transmit them to posterity. The first and fourth quarters generally contain the father's arms, and the second and third the mother's; except the heirs should derive not only their estate, but also their title and dignity from their mother. See Plate 1.

If a maiden or downer lady of quality marry a commoner, or a nobleman inferior to her rank, their coats of arms may be set aside of one another in two separate escutcheons, yet

under one mantle or drapery, and the lady's arms ornamented according to her title.

Archbishops and bishops impale their arms differently from the before-mentioned rules, by giving the place of honour, that is the dexter-side, to the arms of their dignity. Indeed it is to be observed, that prelates thus bear their arms parted per pale, to denote their being joined to their cathedral church in a sort of spiritual marriage.

With respect to such armorial ensigns as the sovereign thinks fit to augment a coat of arms with, they may be marshalled various ways.

1st. The ancient and respectable badge of the most noble Order of the Garter, instituted by King Edward III. 1349, and which, ever since its institution, has been looked upon as a great honour bestowed on the noblest persons of this nation and other countries, is an augmentation made to surround, as with a garter, the arms of such Knights, and is inscribed with this motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

2d. The badge of the Order of the Bath, first instituted 1399, by King Henry IV. and re-established by George I. is inscribed within a circular border with this motto, "*Tria juncta in uno.*"

3d. The badge of the Order of the Thistle, instituted in 1419, by Achaius, was re-established by King James II. of England, and is inscribed with this motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

4th. The badge of the Order of St. Patrick, instituted by King George III. March 11, 1783, is inscribed within a circular bordure with this motto, "*Quis separabit ?*"

5th. The baronet's mark of distinction is the arms of the province of Ulster in Ireland, granted and made hereditary by King James I. who erected this dignity on the 22d of May, 1611, in order to propagate a plantation in that province. The mark is, "*Argent, a sinister hand couped at the wrist, and erected, Gules ;*" which is borne either in a canton or an escutcheon, as will best suit the figures of the arms.

Funeral Escutcheons.

After having treated of the essential parts of the coats of arms, of the various charges and ornaments usually borne therewith, of their attributes and dispositions, and of the rules for blazoning and marshalling them, we shall next describe the several funeral escutcheons, usually called hatchments ; whereby may be known, after any person's decease, what rank either he or she held when living ; and if it be a gentleman's hatch-

hatchment, whether he was a bachelor, married man, or widower; with the like distinctions for gentlewomen.

The hatchment having the ground without the escutcheon on the dexter side black, denotes the man to be dead; and the ground on the sinister side being white, signifies that the wife is living; which is also demonstrated by the out mantling.

When a married gentlewoman dies first, the hatchment is distinguished by a contrary colour from the former; that is, the arms on the sinister side have the ground without the escutcheon black; whereas those on the dexter side, for her surviving husband, are upon a white ground: the hatchment of a gentlewoman is moreover differenced by a cherub over the arms, instead of a crest.

When a bachelor dies, his arms may be depicted single or quartered with a crest over them, but never impaled, as the two first are; and all the ground without the escutcheon is also black.

When a maid dies, her arms, which are placed in a lozenge, may be single or quartered as those of a bachelor; but, instead of a crest, have a cherub over them; and all the ground without the escutcheon is also black.

When a widower dies, his arms are represented impaled with those of his deceased wife, having a helmet, mantling, and crest over them; and all the ground without the escutcheon black.

When a widow dies, her arms are also represented impaled with those of her deceased husband; but inclosed in a lozenge, and, instead of a crest, a cherub placed over them; all the ground about the escutcheon is also black.

If a widower or bachelor should happen to be the last of his family, the hatchment hath a death's head; and that of a maid or widow, whose family is extinct by her death, is depicted with a death's head, to denote that death has conquered all.

By these rules, which are sometimes neglected through ignorance, may be known, upon the sight of the hatchment, what branch of the family is dead; and by the helmet or coronet, what title or degree the deceased was of.

The present ROYAL FAMILY of GREAT BRITAIN.

GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK III. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Elector of Hanover, and Arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. eldest son of Frederic, late Prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales, 1752; succeeded his grandfather, October 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte-Sophia, the Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744, and both were crowned September 22, 1761. Their issue:

1. George Prince of Wales, K. G. born Aug. 12, 1762.
2. Frederic Duke of York, &c. and Bishop of Osnaburgh, K. G. K. B. born Aug. 16, 1763.
3. William-Henry, K. G. born Aug. 21, 1765.
4. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Edward, K. G. K. T. and St. Patrick, born Nov. 29, 1767.
6. Sophia-Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest-Augustus, K. G. born June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus-Frederic, K. G. born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederic, K. G. born Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.
12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.
14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 20, 1782.
15. Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783.

Brothers and Sisters to his Majesty.

1. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married the Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Jan. 16, 1764, by whom she has six children.
2. Prince William-Henry, duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, Sept. 6, 1766, by whom he has a son and a daughter now living.
3. Prince Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, born Nov. 7, 1745; married Anne, widow of Christopher Horton, Esq. and daughter of the Earl of Carhampton, Oct. 1771.

HERALDIC TERMS

EXPLAINED.

ABAISSE', a French term applied when the fesse, or any other armorial figure, is depressed or situated below the center of the shield.

ABATEMENT, an accidental mark annexed to the paternal coat of any family : of these there are nine in number.

ACCIOCHE', a French term to express a charge hooked together.

ACCOLLE', a French term used to express a crest or supporter collared, by the English termed *gorged*.

ACCOSTED, the same as *cottised*.

ACCRUED,—a tree full grown.

ADDORSED, the same as *endorsed*.

ADVANCERS,—the top branches shooting from the attire of a stag.

ADUMBRATION,—the shadow only of any beast charged, out-lined and painted of a colour darker than the field.

AFFRONTE, applied to savages, &c. signifies full-faced, and face to face ; and is the same as *gardant*, applied to lions, &c. and as *at gaze*, applied to bucks, &c.

AIGUISE, the same as *fitché*.

AISLE',—winged, or having wings.

ALIECE',—couped or cut off from the side of a shield.

ALLERIONS,—eagles or eaglets displayed without beaks and feet, and like a martlet.

ALLUMEE', when the eyes of a boar or any other beast is sparkling and red.

ANCHORED, or ANCRED, when the extremities of a cross, &c. turn back like the flukes of an anchor ; but different from the cross *moline*.

ANIME, the same as *incensed*.

ANCIENT, or ANSHENT,—a flag on a tent or stern of a ship ; the same as the *guidon*.

ANNULET,—a ring, whose colour is always to be expressed.

ANTE, or **ENTE**,—when pieces are engrafted into each other.

APAUME,—when a hand is open and extended so that the full palm appears.

ARGENT, the white colour.

ARMED,—horned, when applied to bulls, &c. toothed, when applied to beasts of prey.; hoofed, when applied to horses, &c. beaked, and taloned, when applied to birds of prey.

ARMED at all points,—a man in full armour except his face.

ARONDIA,—any thing circular.

ARRACHE', the same as *erased*.

ASPERSED, the same as *powdered*.

ASSURGENT, the same as *issuant*.

ATTIRED,—horned, as applied to bucks, stags, &c.

AZURE, the blue colour. See Plate 1.

BAILLONE',—a lion rampant, holding in his mouth a batton.

BANDED,—when a garb, or wheat sheaf, &c. has its band different in colour from the garb.

BANDE,—or *in bend*.

BANDEROLE,—a streamer fixed by lines on the top of a staff of a crozier.

BANNEROLS,—small funeral banners.

BARBED.—The outer green leaves of a rose are called *barbs*; the wattles of a cock are also termed *barbs*. A barbed arrow is when its head is pointed and jagged; a barbed horse is completely armed, furnished and accoutered at all points.

BAR,—an ordinary less than a fesse, placed in any part of the field, but the fesse cannot.

BAR-GEMEL,—a double bar, or two bars placed parallel to each other.

BARON and **FEMME**,—when the husband and wife's arms are impaled.

BARON's CORONET. See Plate 3.

BARRULET,—the diminutive of the *bar*.

BARRULY,—when the field is divided bar-ways into equal parts.

BARRY,—some certain number of *bars*.

BARRY-BENDY counterchanged,—is when the bars are crossed by lines bendwise.

BARRY indented,—is when the lines which cross the field to form the bar are indented.

BARRY-

HARRY-WAVY, &c. — are distinguished by lines, as shewn in Plate 1.

BASE. — The bottom of the shield, and whatever are charged thereon are said to be in base. See Plate 1.

BATTLED-UNBATTLED, — is one battlement on another.

BATTLED-ARONDEE, — is when the battlements are round on the top.

BATTON, — a staff or truncheon. It is, in arms, usually a mark of bastardy.

BEAKED, — the beak of a bird.

BEAM, — the mean horn of a buck.

BEFROY, the same as *vair*.

BEND, or **BENDE**, — an ordinary which takes up one third of the field when charged, and one fifth when plain; drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Per bend when divided only by a diagonal line. See Plate 1.

BENDLET, — a diminutive of the *bend*.

BENDWAYS, — such charges as are placed to resemble a *bend*.

BENDY, — a specified number of *bends*, or *bendlets*.

BEVILED, — used when any thing is broken, or open like a *bevil*.

BEZANTEE, — strewed with *bezants*, or the gold coin of Byzantium, now Constantinople. See Plate 3.

BILLETTEE, — strewed with *billets*.

BILLETS, — small Parallelograms. The origin and even the archetype of these figures are unknown.

BLADED, — when the stalk of any grain is borne of a colour different from the ear or fruit.

BORDER, or **BORDURE**, — an ordinary which possesses a fifth part of the shield, and is borne many different ways; often used for the distinction of houses. See Plate 1.

BOTTONNEE, or *cross treeflee*. See Plate 1.

BOUTTONNEE, the same as *seeded*.

BRANCHED, — any thing that spreads into branches.

BRACED, — interlaced or folded.

BRETESSED, — that is, embattled on both sides opposite to each other; and the reverse of *embattled*, counterbattled.

BRISE, — broken, or any ordinary with part of it broken off.

BRISTLED, — the hair of the neck and back of a boar.

BRISURE, or **DIFFERENCE**. — The mark of distinction of different brothers, as a bend, fesse, &c. when borne for that purpose.

BRON-

BRONCHANT,—used for any beast when placed on a field strewed with fleurs-de-lis.

BURELLE,—a French term for *barry*.

CABOSSED,—full faced, applied more particularly to the heads of bucks, stags, &c.

CABRE,—a French term for *erect*.

CANELLE,—a French term for *invested*.

CANTON,—an ordinary ; being a square corner, consisting of two lines meeting in a right angle, as in Plate 1.

CAP of MAINTENANCE, sometimes called *Cap of State*, and sometimes *Chapiau*,—formerly a badge of high dignity ; now frequently placed under the crest, instead of a *wreath*. See Plate 3.

CASQUE, the same as *helmet*.

CHAPPE,—a term when the field is divided by two lines issuing from the middle point in chief, to the two base angles of the shield.

CELESTIAL CROWN. See Plate 3.

CHAPPERONNE,—the little shields containing death's heads, crest, &c. placed on the heads of horses that draw the hearse at pompous funerals.

CHAPLET. See Plate 3.

CHARGE,—the figures represented in a coat which is said to be charged.

CHEQUEE,—divided like the chess-board into chequers of squares, alternately of different tinctures. See Plate 2.

CHEVOLEE,—a French term for *streaming*, that is, the light streaming from a cornet.

CHEVERONEL,—the diminutive of the *cheveron*.

CHEVERONNEE,—a given number of *cheverons*.

CHEVERON-WISE, or in **CHEVERON**,—placed so as to resemble the *cheveron*.

CHEVERON,—an ordinary resembling the rafters that support the roof of a house, or a pair of compasses extended ; and takes up the fifth of the field. See Plate 1.

CHIEF,—an ordinary which occupies the upper part of the shield, and is the last figure to be mentioned in blazoning arms, unless it be charged with any bearing. See Plate 1. When charges are placed in the upper part of the shield they are said to be in chief ; and when divided by any thing but a straight line it must be expressed.

CIMIER,—the French term for *crest*.

CINQUEFOIL,—a bearing which should be represented as issuing from a ball or point in the center. See Plate 3.

CLA-

CLARINE,—a French term for a *collar* with a bell in the front.

CLECHE,—a term for an ordinary or bearing that is pierced.

CLOSE,—a French term for when the wings of any bird are close to their body.

CLOSET,—is the diminutive, or half the *bar*.

CLYMANT,—when a goat is standing on his hind legs.

COEUR,—a short line of partition in pale, in the center of the escutcheon which extends but a little way, short of the top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the escutcheon.

COLLARED,—when a beast has a collar on, or gorged.

COLOUR,—is termed tincture.

COMBATANT, or **CONFRONTEE**,—facing or fronting each other.

COMBEL, the same as *fillet*, the diminutive of a *chief*.

COMPARTMENT, the same as a *partition*.

COMPLEMENT, the same as *full moon*.

COMPONE,—having one range of *chaquers*. If two ranges, it is blazoned *counter compone*. If a border, or other ordinary have more than two, it is said to be *cbeque*.

CONFRONTEE,—facing or fronting each other.

CONTOURNE,—a term when any animal is facing the sinister side of the shield.

CONJOINED, or **CONJUNCTED**,—joined, or *linked* together.

CORONET. See the *Badges of Honour*.

COST,—a subdivision of the *bend*, containing in breadth half the *bendlet*.

COTIRE,—an escutcheon divided bendways.

COTOYE, the same as *cottised*.

COTTICE,—the diminutive of the *bendlet*; the fourth part of the *bend*.

COUCHANT,—lying at rest, with the head erect. See *Dormant*.

COUNEE, the same as *coward*.

COUNTER-CHANGED,—the opposite tinctures interchanged.

COUNTER-FLORY,—charged on opposite sides with *fleurs-de-lis*.

COUNTER-PASSANT, or **TRIPPANT**,—walking contrary ways.

COUN-

COUNTER-EMBATTLED,—is when the indents on the upper edge answer the projections on the under edge.

COUNTER-PATENT,—is clasped with the furs, and composed of such pieces as represent the tops of crutches, and is sometimes called *vair fary*.

COUNTERLY, the same as *parted per pale*.

COUNTER-SALIENT,—leaping different ways.

COUPEE, or **COUPED**,—cut off smooth and even. See *erased*.

COUPLE,—any thing in Paris.

COUPLE-CLOSE,—the fourth part of a *cheveron*, and is to a *cheveron* what the *cottise* is to the *bend*, that is one on each side.

CRENELLE', the same as *embattled*.

COWARD,—with the tail between the legs.

CRESTED,—combed; applied to a cock.

CRINED,—haired; applied to the human head, the mane of a horse, &c.

CROISSANT-CONTOURNE',—The half moon, or crescent, looking to the left side of the shield.

CROSS-AIGUISEE, or **UNDEE**,—a cross cooped and pointed.

CROSS-CAVALRY,—a cross mounted on three steps.

CROSS-COUPED,—doth not join the sides of the escutcheon, but appears as if the ends were cut off. See Plate 1.

CROSS-PATTEE,—is when each end joins in the middle, and extends almost to make it fill up a square, as in Plate 1.

CROSS-FLORY,—is when its ends terminate like a fleur-de-lis.

CROSS-FUSILLY,—is when it is composed of *fusils*.

CROSS-GRINCOLLEE',—is when its extremities terminate in the heads of snakes.

CROSS-MOLINE,—is when its ends terminate by being divided and turned round, but not so far as the cross anchored.

CROSS-POTENT,—is when its ends resemble crutches.

CROSS-RECOURSIE, or **VOIDED**,—is when its middle is taken out, leaving only an edge.

CROSS-RAYONATED,—from whose center issue rays.

CROSS-CROSSLET,—a cross with *all* its ends terminating in crosslets.

CROSS-CROSSLET-FITCHE,—having the extremity at the base formed into a spike.

CROSS-

CROSS-CROSSLET-FITCH-IN-THE-FOOT, — with all the ends crossletted, and with a spike below the crosslet of the base extremity.

CROSS.—An ordinary composed of four lines, two perpendicular and two transverse. See Plate 1.

N. B. There are upwards of sixty different Crosses.

CROSSWAYS,—the position of figures, whose location seems to form the figure of a cross.

CROWNS. See the *Badges of Honour*.

CURRENT,—running; applied to flags, &c.

CYGNET,—a young swan; but, in heraldry, a term frequently synonymous with swan.

DANZETTE,—when the teeth of a line is large. See Plate 4.

DEBRUISED,—fastened down, or lain upon; debarred of its natural freedom.

DECHAUSSEE',—a beast dismembered at all his joints, but not removed from their places.

DECOURS, the same as *decrecent*, or a *half moon* in its wane, from the full to new.

DEFENDU,—a French term for *armed of such a tincture*.

REMEMBER, or **DISMEMBERED**,—where the limb of any beast is cut off from the body.

DEMI,—half.

DESCENDING,—is when the head of the beast is turned downward to the base of the shield.

DETRANCHE',—a French term for a line bendways, which doth not come from the very angle, but either from some part of the upper edge, and then falls athwart or diagonally, or from part of the side in the same manner, but always from the dexter side.

DEVOURING,—a term in heraldry for fish feeding or swallowing.

DEXTER,—right, as opposed to left.

DIADEMATE, or **DIAMED**,—the imperial eagle with two heads, surrounded with an annulet or circle.

DIAPERED,—when the field, &c. is covered with little squares ornamented.

DIFFERENCES, or **DISTINCTIONS** of HOUSES. See Plate 3.

DIMIDIATED,—used to express any thing that has lost a part.

DISPLAYED,—with wings expanded, or disvelloped.

DOR.

DORMANT,—sleeping; denoted by the head lying upon the fore paws.

DOUBLINGS,—the linings of mantles over the arms in an achievement.

DRAGONNE',—a French term to express such whose hinder parts partake of a dragon.

DRAPEAU,—a French term for a *standard* or *ensign*.

DUKE'S CORONET. See Plate 3.

EAGLET,—a small young eagle.

EARED.—When the ears of any bearing has its ears of a different tincture, it is said to be eared.

EARL'S CORONET. See Plate 3.

ECARTELE,—a French term for quartering.

EFFEARE',—a French term for a *beast* reared on his hind legs, as if frightened, and resembling salient.

EFFRAYE', the same as *rampant*.

ELEVATED,—used to express wings turned upwards.

EMBATTLED, the same as *imbattled*. See Plate 4.

EMBRUED,—bloody, or sprinkled with drops of blood.

ENALURION,—a border charged with birds.

ENDORSE,—the eighth part of a pale.

ENDORSED,—placed back to back.

ENFILED.—When the head of a man or beast is placed on the blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with a head, &c.

ENGLANTE,—a French term for an *oak tree* when fruited or bearing acorns.

ENHANCED,—placed high in the field.

ENGOULANT,—swallowing, as applied to serpents, &c.

ENGRAILED,—is when the edge of a bordure, bend, fesse, &c. is composed of semicircular indents. See Plate 1.

ENTE, the same as *ingrafted*.

ENTOIRE,—is when the bordure is charged with any thing that is without life, as bezants, plates, &c.

ENVELOPED,—is when a snake entangles himself round a beast, or any other thing.

ENVIRONNE',—a beast surrounded with a number of bezants, plates, &c.

ENWARPED, the same as *enveloped*.

EPLOGE, the same as *displayed*.

ERASED,—torn off; opposed to *couped*.

ERECT,—any bearing placed perpendicular.

ERMINE,—is white with black spots, as Plate 2.

ERMINES,—is black with white spots, as Plate 2.

ERMI-

ERMINETTS,—is white with black spots, with a red hair to each spot.

ERMINOIS,—the ground is gold with black spots.

ESCLATTE,—any thing forcibly broken away like a broken or ruined wall, or a broken staff, not cut off smooth.

ESCUTCHEON. See *shield*.

ESSONIER,—a diminutive of an *orle*.

ESTOILE, or ETOILE,—a star with eight points.

ETETE,—a headless beast, whose head was torn off by force, leaving the neck ragged.

EVIRE',—is the term for a lion when his marks of the masculine sex are not seen.

EXPANDED, the same as *displayed*.

FASCE', the same as *barry*.

FENDU EN PAL,—the French term for a *cross* voided.

FESSE-POINT,—is the center of the escutcheon. See Plate 4.

FEUILLE DE SCIE,—a French term for an *ordinary*, indented only on one side like a saw.

FESSE,—an *ordinary* consisting of two horizontal lines drawn across the field, and should contain near one third of the shield. See Plate 1.

FESSEWAYS,—any thing placed in an horizontal position across the middle of the field.

FIELD of a COAT of ARMS,—is the whole surface of the shield on which the bearings are placed, and is the first thing mentioned in blazoning.

FILE, the same as *label*.

FILLET,—an *ordinary* containing the fourth part of a *chief*.

FIMBRIATED,—bordered or hemmed all round.

FISSURE, or STAFF,—the fourth part of a *bend sinister*.

FITCHE,—pointed, like the foot of a stake or pile.

FLANCH, or FLANQUE,—an *ordinary* that is a segment of a circular superficies, as in Plate 1, and ever double.

FLANKED, or FLANQUED,—used by the French for *party per saltire*.

FLASQUE,—an *ordinary* not so circular as the flanch. See Plate 4.

FLEURY, or FLORY,—charged with, or ending in, fleurs-de-lis.

FLOURETTE, the same as fleur-de-lis.

FLOTANT,—any thing flying in the air.

FONDANT,—stooping for a prey, as an eagle, &c.

FORCENE,—when a horse is rearing or standing on his hind legs.

FORME, or *dove-tailed*; the same as *pattee*.

FORMED, or **SEATED**.

FOSSE-HUMETTE,—is when coupé at each end.

FRACED,---broken.

FRET,—is an ordinary which consists of six pieces, two long ones in saltier extended to the extremity of the field, and four pieces in the center forming a macle, interlarded by those in saltier. See Plate 1.

FRETTEE,—with an uncertain number of *frets*.

FRUCTED,—fruted.

FUNERAL BANNER,—a square piece of silk, &c. on which are placed the quarterings belonging to the person deceased, fastened to a staff, and borne in funeral processions.

FURS, are six in number. See *ermine*, *vair*, &c.

FURNISHED,—when a horse is bridled, saddled, completely comparisoned.

FUSIL,—a kind of spindle used in spinning. See Plate 2.

FUSILLY,—when the field or bearing is covered with fusils.

GAMB,—the leg of a lion, &c.

GARDANT,—looking full-faced; applied to beasts of prey.

GARTER, or **GARTIER**,—a narrow bend or bendlet, half the breadth of a bend.

GAUNTLET,—armour for the hands; the warrior's glove.

GARB,—a sheaf of wheat, or of other grain.

AT GAZE,—standing full-faced; applied to stags, bucks, &c.

GEMEL,—double, or twin; as *bars-gemel*, twin-bars.

GIRONETTE,—a French term for a tower, when topped with spears.

GLIDING,—when snakes, &c. are represented as moving forward, they are said to be gliding.

GOBONE, the same as *compone*.

GOLPES,—are roundlets of a purple colour.

GORE, or **GUSSET**,—consists of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point.

GORGED,—collared.

GRADIENT,—applied to a tortoise, supposed walking.

GRADY,

- GRADY,—with steps, or *grifes*.
 GREAVES,—armour for the legs.
 GRICES,—young wild boars.
 GRIECES,—steps; as those at the foot of a cross-cavalry.
 GRITTIE,—is when the field is composed equally of metal and colour.
 GUIDON,—a kind of funeral banner.
 GULES,—the red colour. See Plate 1.
 GURGES,—are whirlpools.
 GUSSETS,—an abatement of honour.
 GUTTEE,—sprinkled with drops of any thing liquid, which have distinctions according to their colour. See Plate 3.
 GUZES,—are roundles of a murry colour; called also *porteaux*.
 GYRONNE,—some given number of *gyrons*.
 GYRON,—an ordinary composed of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point, as in Plate 1.
 HABERGEON,—a small coat of mail, consisting of a jacket without sleeves.
 HAURIENT,—applied to fish of any kind when placed upright, paleways, as putting their heads above water.
 HAUSSE,—a term used when a cheveron or a fesse are placed higher than common.
 HELMET,—the armour for the head, of which there are four degrees. See Plates 1 and 2.
 HERISSE,—a French term for being set with long sharp points.
 HIND,—the female stag.
 HONOUR-POINT. See Plate 1.
 HUMETT,—couped, or curtailed.
 HURE,—a French term for the *head of a boar, bear, wolf*, and suck-like animals, but not for lions and such creatures that are said to be noble.
 HURTS, HEURTS, or HUERTS,—the names of blue roundles.
 JELLOP,—the comb of a cock or cockatrice, &c. in heraldry.
 JAMBE, or GAMB,—the lion's leg.
 JESSANT, or NAISSANT,—rising out of, or issuing from the *middle* of a fesse, &c.
 JESSES,—leather thongs used to the bells of hawks.
 IMBATTLED, the same as *embattled*.
 IMBORDERED, the same as *bordered*.

IMPALING,—is halving or dividing any thing by a perpendicular line, as the arms of a husband and wife.

IMPERIAL CROWN. See *Badges of Honour*.

IMPERIALLY CROWNED,—when any bearing, &c. is crowned with a regal crown.

IN BEND. See *bendways*.

INCREMENT, or **INCRESCENT**,—the moon in her increase.

INDENTED, or **DANCETTE**,—a line like the teeth of a saw. See Plate 1.

INDORSED, the same as *endorsed*.

INESCUTCHEON,---a small escutcheon borne within the shield, and in the middle of a coat.

INFAMED,---when a lion or other beast has lost his tail.

INGRAILED,---a line that is scalloped on the edges. See Plate 1.

INTERLARDED,---any bearing intermixed with another, as keys in the bows, or one linked into another.

INVECTED, --- a line the reverse of *ingrailed*. See Plate 1.

INVERTED,---any bearing turned upside down.

JOINANT, the same as *conjoined*.

ISSUANT,---arising from the *bottom* of a chief.

LABEL, **LAMBEAU**, or **FILE**,---a figure of three or more points, to distinguish the difference of the eldest son. When charged with fleur-de-lis, or roses, is used for distinctions in the blood royal.

LAMBREQUIN, or **LAMEQUIN**,---is the mantle placed between the helmet and crest, and is floatant behind the person who carries it. It is also the term for the points which hang from the straight line of the label.

LAMPASSE,---a French term for *langued*.

LANGUED,---tongued, and of a different colour from that of the charge.

LEASHER,---the line which passes from the collar of a greyhound, &c.

LINES of PARTITION. See Plate 1, which multiply great variations in the ordinaries, &c.

LINES of DIVISION. See Plate 1, and page 2 of the Introduction.

LIONCELL.---When three or more lions are on one shield, they are termed lioncells.

LION of ENGLAND,---a lion passant gardant.

LION.

LISTON,—the scroll or ribbon on which the motto is written.

LODGED,—lying on the ground at rest, as applied to the stag, hart, &c. synonymous with *couchant*, as applied to beasts of prey.

LOZENGY,—divided into an uncertain number of *lozenges*.

LOZENGE. See Plate 2, on which the arms of maidens and widows should be borne.

MANCHE,—the old-fashioned sleeve.

MANED,—when the mane of a horse, &c. is of a different tincture.

MANTLE,—is the term given that foldage whereon achievements are painted. The same as *lambrquin*.

MARCASSAN,—a young boar whose tail hangs down, when that of an old boar is turned round in a ring on his back.

MARQUIS'S CORONET. See *Badges of Honour*, and Plate 3.

MARSHALLING,—is the regular arrangement and disposal of various coats in *our shield*, denoting the matches and alliances.

MARTELET,—a bird always drawn without legs.

MASCLE,—is of a lozenge form, but always perforated. See Plate 2.

MASCULY,—is when the shield is covered with *mascles*.

MASONED,—is when the shield is covered with lines in the nature of stone building.

MAUNCHE, the same as *manche*.

MEMBERED,—legged or clawed; applied to a bird not of prey.

MERLETTE, or **MERLION**, the same as *martlet*.

MINIVER,—a white fur without spots, used to ornament parliamentary robes.

MONTANT,—the same as erect in *pale*, when scorpions, craw-fish, swords, &c. are borne.

MORION,—a steel cap.

MORNE, or **MORTNE**,—when a lion, &c. is borne without tongue, teeth, or claws.

MOUND,—a ball, or globe; part of the regalia of an Emperor, &c.

MOUNT,—is when the bottom of the shield is painted green, and is elevated in the middle.

MOUNTING,—is a term for beasts of the chase, in the same sense as *rampant* is to beasts of prey.

MOUSSUE,—is when any figure is rounded off at its extremities.

MULLET,—the rowel of a spur with five points.

MURAL CROWN,—whose top resembles a fortification.

See Plate 3.

MURRY-COLOUR,—is a dark brown.

MUSCHETORS,—are black spots resembling an ermine's tail, but without the three dots over them as used in ermine.

MUSSELED, or **MUZZLED**,—is when a bear or dog has the mouth tied up to prevent biting.

NAIANT,—swimming.

NAISSANT,—arising out of the middle of a fesse, &c.

NAVAL CROWN,—is when the top is embellished with the beaks of ships and sails, placed alternately.

NEBULE,—resembling a cloud.

NOMBRIL, or **NAVAL POINT**,—the next below the fesse point in the escutcheon. See Plate 1.

NOWED,—knotted; tied in a loose knot.

NUAME,—a French term for *nebule*.

OBSIDIONAL CROWN,—is made of grass and twigs of trees interwoven.

OGRASSES, or **PELLETS**,—are round black balls. See Plate 2.

OLIVE CROWNS,—were made of olive branches.

OMBRED,—shadowed or crowded.

ONDE, the same as *wavy*.

OR, the same as *gold* or *yellow*.

ORDINARIES,—principal bearings in coat-armour. See Plate 1.

ORLE,—an ordinary composed of one or two lines passing round the shield.

PAIRLE,—composed of half a saltier and half a pale, resembling a Y.

PALE,—an ordinary which stands perpendicular in the center of the escutcheon, and occupies a third part of the field. See Plate 1.

PALLET,—a diminution of a pale, being only half its breadth, and their number in a field must always be mentioned.

PALY,—when the field is divided by perpendicular lines, the number of which must be mentioned.

PALISSE,—is like a range of pallisadoes before a fortification, and so represented on a fesse rising up a considerable length,

length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

PAPELONNE,—where the field or charge is covered with figures like the scales of a fish.

PARTIE,—applied to the field, parted or divided by lines. See *per*.

PARTITIONS, COMPARTMENTS, or QUARTERINGS,—are the funeral divisions made in a coat, when the arms of the funeral family connections were borne altogether by one.

PASSANT-GUARDANT,—is said, when a beast is walking with his full face towards the front.

PASSANT-REGUARDANT,—is when the beast is walking and looking behind him.

PASSANT,—walking.

PATEE, or PATTEE. See Plate 1.

PATONCE,—is when a cross, &c. is adorned at the corners. See Plate 1.

PEAN,—a fur, the ground of which is black powdered with spots of gold.

PELICAN IN PIETY,—in her nest feeding her young with the blood which issues from her breast. See *vulning*.

PELLETS, Same as *ogresses*.

PENDANT,—a term for any thing hanging down.

PENNON,—a species of funeral trophy.

PENNONCLES,—pieces of taffety in form of a pennon, or oblong square, hung on a spear of a martial man.

PERFORATED, is the same as *voided*, or *pierced*.

PER,—a contraction of *partie per*; which is itself a contraction; meaning that the field is of two tinctures, divided by a line drawn in some certain direction. Thus, *per pale*, or *partie per pale*, means parted by a line drawn *in pale*; namely, through the middle chief and the middle base points: *per bend*, *per fesse*, &c. having similar meanings.

PETRONEL,—an ancient name for a pistol.

PHEON,—the barbed head of an arrow.

PIGNON,—a French term for a *pinnacle*, or *top of a building*.

PIGNONE,—a figure like a pair of stairs.

PILE,—is an ordinary in shape like the foot of a pile that is driven into the ground to make good the foundation of a building in swampy ground.

PLAIN,—as applied to shields of arms, are those which are least encumbered with charges, and which have nothing on them but what is natural.

PLATES,—round pellets entirely white, as if made of silver. See Plate 2.

PLAYE, the same as *bent*.

PLATTEE,—formed of *plates*, or roundles of silver.

PLUMETTY,—is when the field is divided into fustils filled with the ends of feathers, metal and colour alternate.

POINT,—is an ordinary like a pile issuing from the base. It is called a graft, and sometimes point in point by the French, on which they sometimes place a coat, and often two, impaled.

POINT IN POINT,—when tinged sanguine, is said to be the proper abatement of honour or mark of distinction in a coward.

POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON,—with their positions, are shewn in Plate 1.

POMEIS,—the term for *roundles* of a green colour, and resemble apples.

PORTATE,—a cross portate does not stand upright, but lies sloping, as if carrying on a shoulder.

POSE,—is when a lion, horse, &c. is standing still with all his feet on the ground.

POTENT,—resembling the head of a crutch.

POWDERED,—when any thing is strewed all over promiscuously with any thing.

PRETENCE, or **ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE**,—is that on which a husband carries the coat of his wife, being an heiress.

PREYING,—is the term for any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and going to devour his prey.

PRINCE'S CORONET. See Plate 3.

PROPER,—is when any bird, beast, plant, &c. is borne in their real, true, and proper colour.

PURFLED,—applied to armour, studded and rimmed.

PURFLEW:—a border of purflew is a border of fur.

PURPURE,—the term for purple. See page 2 of the Introduction.

QUARTER,—is an ordinary formed by dividing the field into two equal parts, by lines perpendicular and horizontal.

QUARTERING,—the act of marshalling many different coats in one escutcheon.

QUARTERINGS,—the different coats marshalled together in one escutcheon.

QUEUE,—is to express a tail of any beast.

RADIENT,—when an ordinary is edged with rays.

RAGULY,

RAGULY,—ragged, jagged, or notched.

RAMPANT,—standing erect on the hind legs.

RANGE,—a French term, when any mullets or other charges are placed in bend, saltire, &c.

RAVISANT,—applied to a wolf, half-raised and springing forward upon his prey.

RECROISE,—a French term for *crossed*.

REGARDANT,—looking behind.

REMORA,—is a serpent, as in the figure of Prudence holding a javelin entwined with a serpent, is termed a *remora*.

REMPLE,—is when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first chief.

REMOVED,—~~dislocated~~, displaced.

RESPECTING EACH OTHER,—placed face to face.

RENVERSED, the same as *reversed*.

RESARCELLEE',—is when a cross is voided and open at the ends.

RETRANCHE,—is when the escutcheon is twice cut athwart, bendways, or cut in bend dexter.

RISING,	}	applied to birds, in a position to take
ROUSANT,		wing : <i>roufant</i> , applied to a swan, means with wings endorsed.

REVERSED,—is when a charge has its wrong end upwards.

ROMPU,—is when any ordinary is broken.

ROUNDLES. See Plate 2, for the different kinds.

RUSTRE,—is a lozenge pierced round in the middle, and is a kind of *mafele*. See Plate 2.

SABLE,—the black colour. See Plate 1, and page 2 of the Introduction.

SALIENT,—is standing upon the hind legs, in the act of springing forward; applicable to beasts of prey.

SALTIER,—one of the ordinaries, in form of a St. Andrew's cross, and admits of all the variations the lines will produce.

SALTIER-WAYS,—is when oblong figures are situated after the position of the *saltier*.

SANGLANT,—bloody, torn off, or erased.

SANGUINE,—denotes a murky colour. See page 2 of the Introduction.

SARCELY, the same as *cercelly*.

SCARFE,—an ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crossier.

SCARPE,—the first diminutive of the bend sinister, and is half its breadth.

SEGREANT,—applied to a griffin, on his hind legs, with his wings endorsed.

SEJANT,—sitting.

SEME,—an uncertain number of crosslets, stars, &c. *Semé de lis*, strewn with fleurs-de-lis.

SHAPOURNET,—is a curved line in the chief.

SHIELDS, BUCKLERS, or TARGETS.—Their forms are various in all countries, according to the fancy of the bearer, whereon are depicted the arms of the family.

SHOVELLER,—a water fowl like a duck.

SINISTER,—the left-hand side of the shield, or any thing used in armoury. The reverse of dexter.

SLIPPED,—torn off; not cut off smooth and even;—applicable to sprigs of plants.

SOMME,—a French term for *borned*, and their branches numbered when fewer than thirteen; and when more, must have *sans nombre* added.

SOUSTENU,—is when a chief is supported by a small part of the escutcheon, of a different colour from the chief, and reaching as the chief does from side to side.

SPANCELLED, or FETTERED.

SPRINGING,—when standing on the hind legs; applicable to beasts of chase; also to fishes when placed in bend.

STANDARD,—one of the funeral trophies.

STARVED,—divested of leaves.

STATANT,—standing with all four feet on the ground.

STRINGED,—applied to the bugle horn, &c. with a string to it.

SUBORDINARIES. For their number and denomination, see page 6 of the Introduction.

SUPERCARGE,—the same as *surcharge*, or *surmounted*.

SUPPORTERS,—are those figures placed on each side the shields of Sovereigns, Noblemen, Knights of the Garter, Bath, Bannerets, &c. and appear to hold up or support the same.

SURCOAT,—"a loose, light, thin, taffety coat, formerly worn by military men over their armour, and upon which their arms were painted or embroidered."

SURMOUNTED, when applied to a chief, signifies that another smaller chief of a different tincture is placed over it.

SUR-

SURTOUT, — over all. An escutcheon of pretence placed on the center of a shield of arms, is said to be in *surtout*.

TAILLE, the same as *party per bend sinister*.

TAWNEY-COLOUR, the same as *tenne*.

TENNE, — is a colour composed of red, yellow, and brown, mixt. See page 2 of the Introduction.

TIERCE, — a French term when the field is divided into three equal parts.

TIGES, or **FEUILLES**, when fruits are represented with stalks and leaves.

TIMBRE, — the helmet when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

TINCTURE, — the colour of any thing in coat armour.

TORCE, the same as *wreath*.

TORTEAUXES, — are roundles or balls that are red. See Plate 3.

TRANGLE, — a French term for a *bar* or *closet*.

TREFOIL, or **THREE-LEAVED GRASS**. See Plate 3.

TRESSURE, an ordinary, the diminutive of the orle, being one half the breadth of it.

TRICORPORATE, — when the bodies of three animals meet in a point conjoined in one head.

TRILLISE, or **TREILLE**, — a lattice, which differs from a fret by not passing over and under alternately, but ties straight upon the undermost pieces fixed with nails.

TRIPPANT, — applied to bucks, antelopes, &c. is denoted by one fore-foot up, the other three feet on the level.

TRUNKED, — when the trunk of a tree is of a different colour from the branches.

TUSKED, — is when the tusks of a boar, tiger, elephant, &c. are of a different colour from the body.

VAIR, or **VERRY**, — a fur formerly used for the lining of royal robes, generally of white and blue. See Plate 2.

VALLARY-CROWN, — is that surmounted with pallisades. See Plate 3.

VAMPLATE, the same as *gauntlet*, or an *iron glove*.

VAMBRACED, — when the arm is totally covered with armour.

VELLOPED, — applied to a cock, gilled.

VERDOY, — an uncertain number of roses, trefoils, or other vegetable productions.

VERGETTE, — the same as *paly*.

VERREY,

VERREY, the same fur as *voir*.

VERT,—the green colour. See page 2 of the Introduction.

VIRES,—the French term for *amulets*, or *great rings*.

VOIDED,—pierced through, or the middle part taken out, so that the field or the ordinary appears through it.

VOIDER,—an ordinary resembling a flanch, but not so large or so circular towards the center of the field.

VOLANT,—flying.

VORANT,—devouring, or swallowing.

VULNED,—wounded and bleeding.

VULNING,—wounded ; applied to a pelican piercing her breast, in order to draw blood for the purpose of feeding her young.

UMBRACED, the same as *vambraced*.

UMBRATED, the same as *ombered* or *shadowed*.

UNDEE, or **UNDY**, the same as *wavy*. See Plate 1.

UNGULED,—hoofed, of a different colour from the body of the animal.

URDEE, the same as *clecbee*.

WATTLED and **COMBED**,—the comb and gills of a cock, when of a different colour from the body.

WAVY,—a line like the waves of the sea. See Plate 1.

WREATH,—two bands of silk of different colours, the metal and principal tincture of the arms, placed between the crest and the helmet.

YATE,—the ancient name of *gate*.



BADGES OF HONOUR.

THE origin of armorial bearings is of too remote a date to be traced with any degree of certainty.

The Romans had ensigns of honour, such as chains of gold, gilt spurs, and lances, and frequently crowns of different forms, which at first were made of bays in token of mirth and victory, but afterwards they were made of gold. The crowns of the Romans were, 1. The Oval crown, which was made of myrtle, and bestowed upon Generals, who were intitled to the honours of the lesser triumph, called ovation. 2. The Naval, or rostral crown, composed of a circle of gold, with ornaments resembling beaks of ships, and were given to the Captain who first grappled, or the Soldier who first boarded an enemy's ship. 3. The Vallaris, or castrensis, was a circle of gold raised with jewels or palisades, the reward of him who first forced the enemy's entrenchments. 4. The Mural crown was a circle of gold indented and embattled, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard. 5. The Civic crown was made of the branches of green oak, and given him who had saved the life of a citizen. 6. The Obsidionalis, or graminea crown, was made of grass growing on the plain; the reward of a General who had delivered a Roman army from a siege. 7. The Radial crown was given to Princes at their translation among the gods. We meet also with the Corona aurea, often bestowed on soldiers, without any other additional term.

The crown of Charlemagne, borne by the King of England in an escutcheon, as Elector and Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, the original of which has for many years past been preserved at Nuremberg, but by the present Emperor lately removed to Vienna, having been so differently described by the public prints, it may not be displeasing to have its description with accuracy.

It is made of pure gold, weighing 14 pounds, divided into 8 parts, ornamented with 53 sapphires, 50 rubies, one large emerald, and 338 pearls. The foremost part is embellished with 12 jewels, all unpolished, and is bigger than those on the right and left; but that part hindmost is of equal size.

The

The second part, on the right hand, contains our Saviour sitting between two cherubs, each with four wings, whereof two are upward and two downward, and underneath them this motto, *Per me Reges regnant*. The third part, on the same side, has only gems and pearls on it. On the fourth side is King Hezekiah sitting, leaning his head on his right hand, as though he was sick, and by his side Isaiah the Prophet, with a scroll, whereon is this motto, *Ecce adiutium super Dies tuos 15 annos*; as also over the heads of these figures, *Isaias Propheta, Ezekias Rex*. The fifth part, which is behind, and of equal bigness with the foremost, contains jewels semi. The sixth part has the effigy of a King crowned, and a scroll in his hand, with these words, *Honor Regis iudicium diligit*; and over his head, *Rex David*. The seventh part is only of gems; but the eighth, and last, has a King sitting with a crown upon his head; and on a scroll, which he holds with both his hands, is this motto, *Time Dominum & regem amato*; as likewise over his head, *Rex Solomon*. On the top of the crown is a cross, whose front contains seventeen jewels; and in the top of the cross are these words, *I H S, Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum*; and on the arch of the semi-circle, these words, *CHONRADUS dei gratia ROMANORUM IMPERATOR AUG.* which shews that the semi-circle was added after Charlemagne's time by the Emperor Conrad.

Among the Greeks, the crowns given to those who carried the prize at the Isthmian games, were of Pine; at the Olympick, of Laurel; and at the Numean, of Smallage or Parsley. Constantine the Great was the first Sovereign that used a crown; before which time they used a fillet, or chaplet of silk; the more ancient ensigns of authority being a scepter. Justinian was the first who used the orb, or mound, with a cross on the top, which was introduced into England by Edward the Confessor. The custom of anointing at the coronation was first used in England by Alfred the Great in 852; which is not practised in Europe by any other Sovereign, except Sardinia and France.

The Imperial crown is made of a circle of gold, adorned with jewels and pearls, heightened with fleur-de-lis, bordered and seeded with pearls, raised in the form of a cap voided at the top, like a crescent. From the middle of this cap rises an arched fillet enriched with pearls, and surmounted of a mound whereon is a cross of pearls.

The crown of Great Britain is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, enriched with pearls and precious stones, and

heightened



heightened up with four crosses pattee, and four large fleur-de-lis alternately : from these issue four large diadems adorned with pearls, which close under a mound, surmounted of a cross like those at the bottom.

The crown of *France* is a circle enamelled, adorned with precious stones, and heightened up with eight arched diadems, rising from as many fleur-de-lis, that conjoin at the top under a double fleur-de-lis, all of gold.

The crowns of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Poland*, are all of the same form, and are, amongst others, described as a ducal coronet, heightened up with eight arched diadems that support a mound, ensigned with a plain cross.

Those of *Denmark* and *Sweden* are both of the same form ; and consist of eight arched diadems, rising from a Marquis's coronet, and conjoin at the top under a mound, ensigned with a cross-bottony.

The crowns of most other Kings are circles of gold adorned with precious stones, and heightened up with large trefoils, and closed by four, six, or eight diadems, supporting a mound, surmounted of a cross.

The *Grand Seigneur* bears over his arms a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds, under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidal points heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surmounted with crescents.

The *Pope*, or *Bishop of Rome*, appropriates to himself a tiara, or long cap of golden cloth, from which hang two pendants embroidered and fringed at the ends, semée of crosses of gold ; which cap is inclosed by three Marquises coronets ; and has on its top a mound of gold, whereon is a cross sometimes represented pometted, recrossed, flowery, or plain.

The coronet of the *Prince of Wales*, or eldest son of the King of Great Britain, was anciently a circle of gold set round with four crosses-pattee, and as many fleurs-de-lis alternately ; but since the Restoration, it has been closed with one arch only, adorned with pearls, and surmounted of a mound and cross, and bordered with ermine like the King's. Besides this coronet, he has another distinguishing mark peculiar to himself, viz. a plume of ostrich feathers with an ancient open crown, and under it, in a scroll, the motto, *Ich Dien*, (I serve). Which device was first taken by Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346, where having, with his own hand, killed John, King of Bohemia, he took from his head such a plume, and put it on his own.

The

The coronet of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, and of all the immediate sons and brothers of the Kings of Great Britain, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, heightened up with four fleurs-de-lis, and as many crosses-patee alternate. See Plate 2.

The coronet of the Princesses of Great Britain is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and heightened up with crosses-patee, fleurs-de-lis, and strawberry leaves alternate; whereas a Prince's coronet has only fleurs-de-lis and crosses. Ditto.

A *Duke's Coronet* is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, enriched with jewels and pearls, and set round with eight large strawberry or parsley leaves. Ditto.

A *Marquis's Coronet* is a circle of gold bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on pyramidal points of equal height, alternate. Ditto.

An *Earl's Coronet* is a circle of gold bordered with ermine, heightened up with eight pyramidal points, or rays, on the tops of which are as many large pearls, and are placed alternately with as many strawberry leaves, but the pearls much higher than the leaves. Ditto.

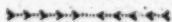
A *Viscount's Coronet* differs from the preceding ones, as being only a circle of gold bordered with ermine, with large pearls set close together on the rim, without any limited number, which is a prerogative above a Baron, who is limited. Ditto.

A *Baron's Coronet*, which was first granted by Charles II. is formed with six pearls set at equal distance, on a gold circle bordered with ermine, four of which only are seen on engravings. Ditto.

The eldest sons of Peers, above the degrees of a Baron, bear their father's arms and supporters with a label, and use the coronet belonging to their father's second title, if he has any; but all younger sons bear their arms with proper differences, but use no coronets, or supporters. For the differences, see Page 4 of the Introduction, and Plate 2.



The Figures refer to the Page where their Arms are to be found. D. stands for Duke; M. for Marquis; E. for Earl; V. for Viscount; B. for Baron; *Ir.* distinguishes the *Irish*; and *Sc.* the *Scotch*.



The PRINCE OF WALES. *Icb Dien.* I serve.

- 22 **A**BERCORN, *Sc. E.* *Sola nobilitas virtus.* Virtue is
the only nobility. See *Hamilton, V.*
43 Aberdeen, *Sc. E.* *Fortuna sequatur.* Let fortune follow.
18 ABERGAVENNY, *E.* *Ne vile velis.* Incline to nothing vile.
11 ABINGDON, *E.* *Virtus acrius fortior.* Virtue is stronger
than a battering ram.
43 ABOYNE, *Sc. E.* *Stant cætera tigno.* The rest stand upon
a beam.
42 AIRLY, *Sc. E.* *A fin.* To the end.
12 ALBEMARLE, *E.* *Ne cede malis.* Don't yield to misfor-
tune.
56 ALDBOROUGH, *Ir. E.* *Virtuti nihil obstat & armis.* No-
thing can oppose virtue and courage.
60 ALLEN, *Ir. V.* *Triumpbo morte tam vita.* I triumph in
death as in life.
56 ALTAMONT, *Ir. E.* *Suivrez raison.* Follow reason.
28 AMHERST, *B.* *Constantia & virtute.* By steadiness and
virtue.
6 ANCASTER, *D.* *Loyalte me oblige.* Loyalty binds me.

- 39 Annandale, Sc. M. *Nunquam non paratus.* Never un-
prepared.
- 52 Antrim, Ir. E. *Toujours prest.* Always ready.
- 45 Arbuthnot, Sc. V. *Laus Deo.* Praise be to God.
- 65 Arden, Ir. B.
- 28 Argyl, Sc. D. See *Sundridge*, B.
- 54 Arran, Ir. E. *In hoc signo vinces.* In this sign you shall
conquer.
- 24 Arundel, B. *Deo date.* Give to God.
- 61 Ashbrook, Ir. V. *Mens conscia recti.* A good conscience.
- 14 Ashburnham, E. *Le roy & l'estat.* The king and the state.
- 30 Ashburton, B. *Studiis & rebus honestis.* By learning
and virtue.
- 47 Aston, Sc. B. *Namini & patriæ asto.* I stand to my
God and country.
- 19 Athol, Sc. D. Furth Fortune, and fill the fetters. Fol-
low Fortune, and mind your business. See *Strange*, E.
- 23 Audley, B. *Je le tiens,* I hold it.
- 18 Aylebury, E. *Fuimus.* We have been.
- 13 Aylesford, E. *Aperto vivere voto.* To profess a clear
faith.
- 30 Bagot, B. *Antiquam obtinens.* Possessing antiquity.
- 43 Balcarras, Sc. E. *Astra castra—numen lumen.* The stars
my camp—the Deity my light.
- 48 Ballenden, Sc. B. *Sic iur ad astra.* This the way to
the stars (or to eminence).
- 47 Banff, Sc. B. *Fideliter.* Faithfully.
- 62 Bingor, Ir. V.
- 60 Barrington, Ir. V. *Honesta quam splendida!* Honest
things how splendid!
- 51 Barrymore, Ir. E. *Bouters en avant.* Put forward.
- 60 Bateman, Ir. V. *Nec prece nec pretio.* Neither by en-
treaty or bribes.
- 17 Bathurst, E. *Tien ta foy.* Keep thy faith.
- 5 Beaufort, D. *Mutare vel timere sperno.* I scorn to change
or to fear.
- 19 Beaulieu, E. *Spectemur agendo.* Let us be seen by our
actions.
- 55 Beective, Ir. E. *Consequitur quodcumque petit.* He attains
whatever he pursues.
- 6 Bedford, D. *Che sera sera.* What will be, will be.
- 55 Bellamont, Ir. E. *Vincit veritas.* Truth conquers.
- 67 Belmore, Ir. B. *Virtus semper viridis.* Virtue is always
successful.



- 53 Belvedere, *Ir. E.* *Candor dat viribus alas.* Truth gives wings to strength.
- 11 Berkeley, *E.* *Dieu avec nous.* God with us.
- 32 Berwick, *B.* *Qui uti scit ei bona.* Riches to him who knows how to use them.
- 26 Betborough, *Ir. E.* See Penfsonby, *B.*
- 46 Blantyre, *Sc. B.* *Sola juvat virtus.* Virtue alone delights me.
- 64 Blayne, *Ir. B.* *Integra mens augustissima possessio.* An honest mind is a most noble possession.
- 20 Bolingbroke, *V.* *Nec quaerere nec spernere honorem.* Neither seek nor despise honours.
- 5 Bolton, *D.* *Aymes loyaltie.* Love loyalty.
- 32 Boringdon, *E.* *Fideli certa merces.* The certain reward of fidelity.
- 27 Boston, *B.* *Honor fidelitatis præmium.* Honour is the reward of fidelity.
- 35 Bottetourt, *Baroneis.*
- 25 Boyle, *B.* *Honor virtutis premium.* Honour is the reward of virtue.
- 60 Boyney, *Ir. V.* *Nec timeo nec sperno.* I neither fear not despise.
- 6 Brandon, *D.* Through.
- 70 Brandon, *Ir.* Countess.
- 43 Breckalbane, *Sc. E.* Follow me.
- 7 Bridgwater, *D.* *Sic, donec.* Thus, until—
- 13 Bristol, *E.* *Je n'oublierai jamais.* I shall never forget.
- 29 Browallow, *B.* *Opera tuus mea sunt.* His works are mine.
- 29 Brudenell, *B.* *En grace assie.* On grace depend.
- 11 Buccleugh, *Sc. D.* See Doncaster, *E.*
- 40 Buchan, *Sc. E.* Judge nought.
- 8 Buckingham. *Templa quam dilecta!* Temples how beloved!
- 15 Buckinghamshire, *E.* *Auctor pretiosa facit.* The founder makes it more valuable.
- 31 Bulkeley, *B. Ir. V.* *Nec temere nec timide.* Neither rashly or diffidently.
- 44 Bute, *Sc. E.* *Avito vivet honore.* He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors.
- 24 Byron, *B.* *Crede Biron.* Trust Biron.
- 25 Cadogan, *B.* *Qui invidet minor est.* Envy lessens a man.
- 64 Cahire, *Ir. B.* God be my guide.

- 40 Cathines, Sc. E. Commit thy work to God.
- 32 Carleton. See Shannon, Ir. E.
- 19 Camden, E. *Justitiam parium, aut leges terræ.* The judgement of my peers, or my country.
- 31 Canelford, B. *Per ardua liberi.* Freedom through difficulty.
- 64 Carbery, Ir. B. *Libertas.* Liberty.
- 28 Cardiff, B. *Arvito virescet honore.* He flourishes by the honour of his ancestors.
- 57 Carhampton, Ir. E. *En Dieu est ma fiance.* In God is my trust.
- 11 Carlisle, E. *Volo, non valeo.* I am willing, but not able.
- 25 Carmarthen. See Osterne.
- 53 Carrick, Ir. E. *Soyez ferme.* Be steadfast.
- 31 Carteret, B. *Loyal devoir.* Loyal duty.
- 64 Carysfort, Ir. B. *Manus hæc inimica tyrannis.* This hand is inimical to tyrants.
- 40 Cassilis, Sc. E. *Avise la fin.* Consider the issue.
- Castlestewart, Ir. B. Arms not given.
- 46 Cathcart, Sc. B. I hope to speed.
- 51 Cavan, Ir. E. *Ut quocunque paratus.* Prepared on every side.
- 7 Chandos, D. *Maintien le droit.* Support the right.
- 34 Charlemont, Ir. E. *Deo duce, ferro comitante.* God is my leader, and my sword my companion.
- 17 Chatham, E. *Benigno Numine.* By God's blessing.
- 35 Chatham, Barons.
- 26 Chedworth, B. *Justus, propositi tenax.* Just, and steady to his purpose.
- 10 Chesterfield, E. *A Deo & rege.* From God and the king.
- 59 Chetwynd, Ir. V. *Probitas verus bonus.* Honesty is true honour.
- 12 Cholmondeley, E. and Ir. V. *Cassis tutissima virtus.* Virtue is the safest helmet.
- 53 Clanbrassil, Ir. E. *Qualis ab incepto.* The same as from the beginning.
- 39 Clanricarde, Ir. E. *Un roi, une foy, une loy.* One king, one faith, one law.
- 36 Clanwilliam, Ir. E. *Toujours prest.* Always ready.
- 17 Clarendon, E. *Fidei coticula crux.* The cross is the touchstone of faith.
- 53 Clermont, Ir. E. *Forte scutum salus ducum.* A strong shield is the safety of commanders.

- 62 Clitden, *Ir. V. Spectemur agendo.* Let us have witnesses of our actions.
- 23 Clifford, B. *Le Roi le veut.* The King will have it so.
- 25 Clifford, B. *Semper paratus.* Always ready.
- 24 Clifton, B. *Finem respice.* Regard the end.
- 65 Clive, *Ir. B. Audacter & sincere.* Boldly and ingenuously.
- 65 Coleraine, *Ir. B. Artes honorabit.* He will honour the arts.
- 47 Colville, *Sc. B. Oublier ne puis.* I can never forget.
- 4 Connaught, *Ir. E. See Gloucester, D.*
- 16 Conway, *Ir. B. See Hertford, E.*
- 23 Conyers, B. *Un Dieu, un roy.* One God, one king.
- 67 Conyngham, *Ir. B. Over fork over.*
- 25 Corke and Orrery, *Ir. E. See Boyle, B.*
- 16 Cornwallis, E. *Virtus vincit invidiam.* Virtue overcomes envy.
- 12 Coventry, E. *Candide & constanter.* Sincerely and constantly.
- 21 Courtenay, V. *Ubi lapsus? quid feci?* Where am I fallen? what have I done?
- 54 Courtown, *Ir. E. Patrie infelici fidelis.* Faithful to an unhappy country.
- 13 Cowper, E. *Tuum est.* It is your own.
- 47 Cranstoun, *Sc. B. Thou shalt want ere I want.*
- 24 Craven, B. *Virtus in actione consistit.* Virtue consists in action.
- 40 Craufurd, *Sc. E. Indure furth.*
- 62 Cremorne, *Ir. V. Toujours propice.* Ever propitious.
- 59 Cullen, *Ir. V. Virtus in arduis.* Virtue in difficulties.
- 23 Dacre, B. *Pour bien desirer.* Desire good.
- 42 Dalhousie, *Sc. E. Ora & labora.* Pray and labour.
- 16 Darlington, E. *Nec timere nec timide.* Neither rashly nor cowardly.
- 24 Darnley, *Ir. E. See Clifton, B.*
- 13 Dartmouth, E. *Gaudet tentamine virtus.* Virtue rejoices in trial.
- 32 Delaval, B. and *Ir. B. Dieu me conduise.* God is my guide.
- 17 Delawar, E. *Jour de ma vie.* The day of my life.
- 45 Deleraine, *Sc. E. Amo.* I love.
- 10 Denbigh, E. *Crescit sub pondere virtus.* Virtue increaseth under oppression.
- 9 Derby, E. *Sans changer.* Without changing.

- 61 Defart, *Ir. V.* *Virtus requiesi nescia sordida.* A virtue ignorant of mean repose.
- 10 Desmond, *Ir. E.* See Deubigh, E.
- 69 De Montalt.
- 61 De Vesci, *Ir. V.* *Sub hoc signo vinces.* Under this sign you shall conquer.
- 6 Devonshire, D. *Cavendo tutus.* Secure by caution.
- 28 Digby, B. *Ir. B.* *Deo, non fortuna.* From God, not fortune.
- 36 Dinevor, Barons.
- 11 Doncaster, E. *Amo.* I love.
- 63 Doneraile, *Ir. V.* *Haut & bon.* Great and good.
- 51 Donegall, *Ir. E.* *Invitum sequitur honor.* Honour comes to him against his will.
- 70 Donoghmore, *Ir.* Barons.
- 33 Dorchester, B. *Quondam his vicinus armis.* Formerly we conquered with these arms.
- 24 Dormer, B. No motto.
- 7 Dorset, D. *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* Either never attempt, or accomplish.
- 32 Douglas. See Queensbury, Sc. D.
- 59 Downe, *Ir. V.* *Timet pudorem.* He fears shame.
- 52 Drogheda, *Ir. E.* *Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.* A brave man may fall, but not yield.
- 4 Dublin, E. See Cumberland.
- 28 Ducie, B. *Perseverando.* By perseverance.
- 21 Dudley and Ward, V. *Comme je fus.* As I was.
- 5 Dumblaine, Sc. V. See Leeds, D.
- 41 Dumfries, Sc. E. God send grace.
- Dunbar, Sc. E. Not determined.
- 43 Dundonald, Sc. E. *Virtute & labore.* By virtue and labour.
- 61 Dungannon, *Ir. V.* *Quid verum atque decens.* What is just and honourable.
- 43 Dunmore, Sc. E. Furth fortune.
- 64 Dunsany, *Ir. B.* *Festina lente.* Quick without impetuosity.
- 42 Dyart, Sc. E. *Corsido conquiesco.* I trust and am content.
- 68 Earlsfort, *Ir. B.*
- 21 Edgecumbe, V. *Au plaisir fort de Dieu.* To the almighty pleasure of God.
- 15 Effingham, E. *Virtus mille scuta.* Virtue is equal to a thousand shields.

- 40 Eglington, Sc. E. *Gardez bien.* Take care.
 27 Egmont, Ir. E. See Lovel and Holland, B.
 16 Egremont, E. *Au bon droit.* To the best right.
 42 Elgin, Sc. E. *Fuimus.* We have been.
 43 Elibank, Sc. B. *Virtute fideque.* By virtue and faith.
 31 Elliot, B. *Occurrent nubes.* Cleared from obscurity.
 46 Elphinstone, Sc. B. Cause caused it.
 61 Enniskillin, Ir. V. *Deum cola, regem serva.* Worship God, serve the king.
 62 Erne, Ir. V. God send grace.
 40 Errol, Sc. E. *Serva jugum.* Preserve the yoke.
 11 Essex, E. *Fide & fortitudine.* By faith and fortitude.
 9 Exeter, E. *Cor unum, via una.* One heart, one way.
 47 Fairfax, Sc. B. *Fare, fac.* Speak—do.
 45 Falkland, Sc. V. *In utroque fidelis.* Faithful in both.
 20 Falmouth, V. *Patience passe science.* Patience surpasses knowledge.
 57 Farnham, Ir. E. *Je suis pret.* I am ready.
 16 Fauconberg, E. *Bonne & belle affez.* Good and handsome enough.
 13 Ferrers, E. *Honor virtutis præmium.* Honour is the reward of virtue.
 53 Fife, Ir. E. *Virtute & opera.* By virtue and industry.
 42 Finlater, Sc. E. *Toujours.* Always.
 59 Fitzwilliam, E. Ir. E. *Appetitus rationi pareat.* Let your desires obey your reason.
 15 Fitzwilliam, Ir. V. *Deo adjuvante non timendum.* God assisting us, nothing is to be feared.
 29 Foley, B. *Ut profim.* That I may do good.
 45 Forbes, Sc. B. Grace my guide.
 49 Forester, Sc. Barones.
 26 Fortescue, B. *Forte scutum salus ducum.* A strong shield is the safety of the leader.
 29 Gage, B. Ir. V. *Courage sans peur.* Courage without fear.
 11 Gairthorough, E. *Tout bien ou rien.* The whole estate.
 41 Galloway, Sc. E. *Virescit vulnere virtus.* Virtue flourishes from a wound.
 60 Galway, Ir. V. None.
 44 Glasgow, Sc. E. *Dominus providebit.* The Lord will provide.
 40 Glencairne, Sc. E. Over fork over.
 56 Glendore, Ir. E. *Indignante invidia florebit justus.* A just man will flourish in spite of indignant envy.

- 61 Glerawly, Ir. E. *Virtutis amore*. For the love of virtue.
- 18 Gordon, Sc. D. *Animo, non astutia*. By courage, not by craft. See Norwich, E.
- 62 Gosford, Ir. V. *Vigilantibus*. To the watchful.
- 5 Grafton, D. *Et decus & pretium recti*. At once the ornament and recompence of virtue.
- 14 Graham, E. *Ne oubliez*. Do not forget.
- 52 Granard, Ir. E. *Fax mentis, incendium gloriæ*. The torch of the mind is the flame of glory.
- 12 Grandison, Ir. V. See Jersey, E.
- 55 Grandison, Ir. E. *Fidei coticula crux*. The cross is the test of faith.
- 26 Grantham, B. *Qualis ab incepto*. The same as from the beginning.
- 30 Grantley, B. *Acui numerantur æquorum*. Like among like.
- 46 Gray, Sc. B. Anchor fast anchor.
- 35 Greenwich, Baroness.
- 35 Grey, Marchioness.
- 31 Grey de Wilton. *Virtute non armis fido*. I trust to virtue, not force.
- 60 Grimstone, Ir. V. *Mediocria firma*. Middling stations are safest.
- 19 Grosvenor, E. *Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character*. Virtue, not pedigree, is the mark of nobility.
- 16 Guildford, E. *Animo & fide*. By faith and courage.
- 41 Haddington, Sc. E. *Præsto & persfo*. I stand up and persevere.
- 48 Halkerton, Sc. B. *Vive ut vivas*. Live that you may live.
- 21 Hamden, V. *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*. No retreating.
- 6 Hamilton, Sc. D. See Brandon, D.
- 35 Hamilton, Baroness.
- 22 Hamilton, V. See Abercorn.
- 68 Harborton, Ir. B. *Virtutis fortuna comes*. Fortune is the attendant on virtue.
- 14 Harborough, E. *Hostis honori invidia*. An enemy's envy is an honour.
- 16 Harcourt, E. *Le bon temps viendra*. Good times will come.
- 16 Hardwicke, E. *Nec cupias, nec metuas*. Neither desire, nor fear.
- 15 Harrington, E. *A Deo & rege*. From God and the king.

- 29 Harrowby, B. *Servata fides cineri.* Be faithful to the memory of your ancestors.
- 28 Hawke, B. Strike.
- 32 Hawkesbury, B. *Palma non sine pulvere.* Honour without blemish.
- 33 Heathfield, B. *Fortiter & recte.* Courageously and honourably.
- 25 Hay, B. *Renovate animos.* Rouse your courage.
- 20 Hereford, V. *Basis virtutum constantia.* Steadiness is the foundation of virtues.
- 16 Hertford, E. *Fide & amore.* By faith and love.
- 17 Hillborough, E. Ir. E. *Ne tentes, aut perfice.* Either attempt not, or accomplish.
- 27 Holland, B. *Faire sans dire.* To act without ostentation.
- 67 Hood, Ir. B. *Ventis secundis.* Prosperous gales.
- 41 Home, Sc. E. True to the end.
- 44 Hoptoun, Sc. E. *At spes non fracta.* But my hope is not broken.
- 24 Howard of Walden, B. *Vincit qui se vincit.* He conquers who overcomes himself.
- 21 Howe, V. *Utcunque placuerit Deo.* As it may please God.
- 55 Howth, Ir. E. *Qui pense?* Who thinks?
- 9 Huntingdon, E. *In veritate victoria.* Victory is in truth.
- 44 Hyndford, Sc. E. *Toujours prest.* Always ready.
- 12 Jersey, E. *Fidei coticula crux.* The cross is the test of faith.
- 17 Ilchester, E. *Faire sans dire.* To act without boasting.
- 52 Inchiquin, Ir. E. *Vigueur de dessus.* Strength to be uppermost.
- 41 Kellie, Sc. E. *Decori decus addit avito.* He adds honour to the honour of his ancestors.
- 66 Kensington, Ir. B. *Gardez la foy.* Guard the faith.
- 14 Kerr, E. *Pro Christo & patria.* For Christ and my country.
- 52 Kerry, Ir. E. *Virtute non viris.* From virtue, not from men.
- 20 Kildare, Ir. E. See Leinster, D.
- 58 Kilmorey, Ir. V. *Nunc aut nunquam.* Now or never.
- 26 King, B. *Labor ipse voluptas.* The task itself is pleasure.
- 59 Kingfand, Ir. V. *Malo mori quam fœdari.* I had rather die than do a disgraceful action.
- 55 Kingston, Ir. E. *Spes tutissima caelis.* The safest hope is in heaven.

- 48 Kinnaird, Sc. B. *Patitur qui vincit.* He who conquers, suffers.
- 25 Kinnoul, Sc. E. See Hay, B.
- 64 Kinsale, Ir. B. *Vincit omnia veritas.* Truth overcomes all things.
- 47 Kircudbright, Sc. B. Think on.
- 8 Lansdown, M. *Ut opes geometriciam.* As bees geometrically.
- 53 Lanelborough, Ir. E. *Liberté toute entiere.* Liberty entire.
- 70 Langford, Ir. Viscountess.
- 41 Lauderdale, Sc. E. *Consilio & animis.* By counsel and courage.
- 5 Leeds, D. *Pax in bello.* Peace in war.
- 68 Landaff, Ir. B.
- 18 Leicestershire, E. *In ferrum pro libertate ruebant.* For liberty they rushed upon the sword.
- 36 Le Despencer, Barons. *Pro magna charta.* For the great charter.
- 20 Leinster, V. Ir. D. *Crim a boo.* I will burn.
- 14 Leitrim, Ir. B. See Harborough, E.
- 68 Leitrim, Ir. B. *Patrius virtutibus.* By patriotic virtue.
- 5 Lenox, Sc. D. See Richmond, D.
- 42 Leven, Sc. E. *Pro rege & patria.* For my king and country.
- 62 Lifford, Ir. V. Be just, and fear not.
- 46 Lindores, Sc. B. *Stat promissa fides.* Promised faith remains.
- 68 Lismore, Ir. B.
- 56 Lisburne, Ir. E. *Non revertar inultus.* I will not return unrevenged.
- 65 Lisle, Ir. B. *Bella! horrida bella!* Wars! horrid wars!
- 69 Loftus, Ir. B. *Prend mal tel que je suis.* Take such as I am.
- 64 Longford, Ir. B. *Gloria virtutis umbra.* Glory is the shadow of virtue.
- 70 Longford, Ir. Countess.
- 18 Lonsdale, E. *Magistratus indicat virum.* The magistrate shews the man.
- 39 Lothian, Sc. M. *Sero, sed serio.* Late, but seriously.
- 27 Lovell, &c. B. *Sub cruce candida.* Under the amiable cross.
- 31 Lovaine, B. *Esperance & Dieu.* Trust in God.
- 49 Loudon, Sc. E. I abide my time.
- 29 Loughborough, E. *Ille so lumine solem.* An unclouded sun.

- 53 Lowth, *W. E.* *None.*
 66 Lucan, *Ir. B.* *Spes mea Christus.* Christ is my hope.
 54 Ludlow, *Ir. E.* *None.*
 12 Lumley, *Ir. V.* See Scarborough, *E.*
 65 Macartney, *Ir. B.* *Mens conscia recti.* A mind conscious
 of rectitude.
 14 Macclesfield, *E.* *Supere aude.* Dare to be wise.
 66 Macdonald, *Ir. B.* *Per mare—per terras.* By sea and
 by land.
 6 Manchester, *D.* *Disponendo me, non mutando me.* By
 displacing me, not by changing me.
 18 Mansfield, *E.* *Uni equus virtuti.* Favourable to virtue
 alone.
 44 Marchmont, *Sc. E.* *Fides probata coronat.* Approved
 faith crowns.
 6 Marlborough, *D.* *Dieu defend le droit.* God defends the
 right.
 53 Massacrene, *Ir. E.* *Per augusta ad augusta.* Through
 noble actions to noble honours.
 67 Massey, *Ir. B.* *Pro libertate patrie.* For the liberty of
 one's country.
 21 Maynard, *V. Ir. B.* *Manus justa nardus.* The just hand
 is as precious ointment.
 57 Mayo, *Ir. E.* *A cruce salus.* Life from the cross.
 51 Meath, *Ir. E.* *Vota vita mea.* My wish is life.
 62 Melbourn, *Ir. V.* *Virtute & fide.* By virtue and faith.
 55 Mexborough, *Ir. E.* Be fast.
 59 Middleton, *Ir. V.* *A cuspide corona.* From a lance to a
 crown.
 25 Middleton, *B.* *Verité sans peur.* Truth without fear.
 65 Milford, *Ir. B.* *Ducit amor patrie.* The love of my
 country leads me on.
 28 Milton, *B. Ir. B.* *Tu ne cede malis.* Don't yield to mis-
 fortunes.
 54 Miltown, *Ir. E.* *Clarior e tenebris.* More bright from
 obscurity.
 54 Moira, *Ir. E.* *Nisi Dominus frustra.* Unless the Lord is
 with us it is vain.
 59 Moleworth, *Ir. V.* *Vincit amor patrie.* The love of my
 country overcomes me.
 14 Montrose, *Sc. D.* See Graham, *E.*
 26 Monson, *B.* *Prest pour mon pays.* Ready for my coun-
 try.

- 26 Montfort, B. *Non inferiora secutus.* Depend not on inferiors.
- 7 Montagu, D. *Spectemur agendo.* Let us be seen by our actions.
- 20 Montague, V. *Suivez raison.* Follow reason.
- 41 Moray, Sc. E. *Salus per Christum redemptorem.* Safety through Christ my redeemer.
- 49 Mordington, Sc. Baroness.
- 54 Mornington, Ir. E. *Unica virtus necessaria.* Virtue alone is necessary.
- 40 Morton, Sc. E. *Lock sicker.* Be secure.
- 57 Mount Cashel, Ir. E. *Vis unita fortior.* Force united is more strong.
- 58 Mountgarret, Ir. V. *Depressus extollar.* Depressed; I am exalted.
- 61 Mountmorres, Ir. V. *Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* If God be with us, who shall be against us?
- 52 Mountrath, Ir. V. *Vincit veritas.* Truth prevails.
- 35 Mountstewart, Baroness.
- 65 Mulgrave, Ir. B. *Virtute quies.* Content in virtue.
- 68 Muncaster, Ir. B. *Vincit amor patrie.* The love of my country prevails.
- 67 Muskerry, Ir. B. *Forti & fideli nihil difficile.* Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.
- 47 Napier, Sc. B. Ready, ay ready.
- 58 Netterville, Ir. V. *Cruci dum spiro fido.* Whilst I have breath, I put my trust in the cross.
- 48 Newark, Sc. B. *Perissem ni perissem.* I should have been lost if I had not been lost.
- 65 Newborough, Ir. B. *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* Gentle in manner, vigorous in deed.
- 43 Newburgh, Sc. E. *Si je puis.* If I can.
- 7 Newcastle, D. *Loyalte n'a honte.* Loyalty is not ashamed.
- 66 Newhaven, Ir. B. *Virtuti fortuna comes.* Fortune is the companion to virtue.
- 5 Norfolk, D. *Sola virtus invicta.* Virtue alone is invincible.
- 9 Northampton, E. *Je ne cherche qu'un.* I look but for one.
- 43 Northesk, Sc. E. *Tache sans tache.* A work without stain.
- 7 Northumberland, D. *Esperance en Dieu.* Trust in God.
- 18 Norwich, E. See Gordon, Sc. D.
- 36 Nugent, Ir. E. *Decrevi.* I have resolved.

- 66 Ongley, *Ir. B.* *Mibi cura futuri.* I have an anxiety for
futuraity.
- 25 Onslow, *B.* *Semper fidelis.* Always faithful.
- 15 Orford, *E.* *Fari quæ sentias.* Speak what you think.
- 49 Orkney, *Sc.* Countess.
- 25 Osborne, *B.* *Pax in bello.* Peace in war.
- 12 Oxford, *E.* *Virtute & fide.* By virtue and faith.
- 60 Palmerston, *Ir. V.* *Flecti, non frangi.* To bend, not to
break.
- 52 Panmure, *Ir. E.* *Inest clementia forti.* Mercy is natural
to the brave.
- 27 Pelham, *B.* *Vincit amor patriæ.* The love of my coun-
try prevails.
- 9 Pembroke, *E.* *Un je servirai.* One I will serve.
- 68 Penryhn, *Ir. B.* *Æquo animo.* Equal in mind.
- 63 Pery, *Ir. V.*
- 10 Peterborough, *E.* *Nec placida contenta quiete est.* Nor is
he contented with soft repose.
- 24 Petre, *B.* *Sans Dieu rien.* Nothing without God.
- 11 Plymouth, *E.* *Je me fie en Dieu.* I put my trust in
God.
- 14 Pomfret, *E.* *Hora e semper.* It is always-time.
- 26 Ponsonby, *B.* *Pro rege, lege, grege.* For my king, the
law, and the people.
- 57 Port Arlington, *Ir. E.* *Vita via virtus.* Virtue is the
way of life.
- 6 Portland, *D.* *Craignez honte.* Fear disgrace.
- 44 Portmore, *Sc. E.* *Avance.* Advance.
- 15 Portsmouth, *E.* *En suivant la verité.* In following truth.
- 30 Portchester, *B.* *Un je servirai.* I will serve one.
- 12 Poulett, *E.* *Gardez la foi.* Keep the faith.
- 60 Powerscourt, *Ir. V.* *Fidélité est de Dieu.* Truth is of
God.
- 15 Powis, *E.* *Fortitudine & prudentia.* By fortitude and
prudence.
- 32 Queensbury, *Sc. D.* *Forward.*
- 17 Radnor, *E.* *Patria cara, carior libertas.* My country is
dear, but liberty is dearer.
- 47 Raey, *Sc. B.* *Manu forte.* With a brave hand.
- 58 Ranelagh, *Ir. V.* *Deum cole—regem serva.* Worship
God—serve the king.
- 50 Rawdon, *B.* *Et nos quoque tela sparsimus.* We too have
thrown the arrow.

- 3 Richmond, D. *En la rose je fleuris.* I flourish in this rose.
 29 Rivers, B. *Æquam servare mentem.* To preserve an even mind.
 68 Riverdale, Ir. B.
 12 Rochford, E. *Spes durat avorum.* The hope of my ancestors subsists.
 56 Roden, Ir. E. *Faire mon devoir.* I will do my duty.
 30 Rodney, B. *Non generant aquilæ columbas.* Eagles do not bring forth pigeons.
 67 Rokeby, Ir. B. *Non nobis solum, sed toti mundo nati.* Not born for ourselves alone, but for the whole world.
 48 Rollo, Sc. B. *La fortune passe partout.* Fortune passes through every where.
 25 Romney, E. *Non sibi, sed patriæ.* Not for himself, but for his country.
 44 Roseberry, Sc. E. *Fide & fiducia.* By faith and courage.
 56 Rofs, Ir. E. *Sola salus servire Deo.* To serve God is our only safety.
 49 Rothes, Sc. Baroness.
 14 Roxburgh, Sc. D. See Kerr, E.
 6 Rutland, D. *Pour y parvenir.* In order to accomplish it.
 48 Ruthven, Sc. B. Deeds shew.
 21 Sackville, V. *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* Either never attempt, or accomplish.
 5 St. Alban's, D. *Auspicium melioris ævi.* A pledge of better times.
 23 St. John, B. *Data fata secutus.* Complying with his declared fate.
 9 Salisbury, E. *Sero, sed serio.* Late, but seriously.
 46 Saltoun, Sc. B. In God is all.
 10 Sandwich, E. *Post tot naufragia portum.* After so many dangers I find a port.
 26 Sandys, B. *Probum non pœnitet.* The honest man does not repent.
 23 Say and Sele, B. *Fortem posce animum.* Wish for a brave soul.
 12 Scarborough, E. *Murus æneus conscientia sana.* A sound conscience is a wall of brass.
 27 Scarfdale, B. *Recte & suaviter.* Justly and mildly.
 55 Sefton, Ir. E. *Vivere sat vincere.* To live is conquering enough.
 42 Selkirk, Sc. E. *Jamais arriere.* Never behind.
 46 Sempill, Sc. B. Keep tryste.

- 21 Shaftesbury, E. Love—serve.
 32 Shannon, Ir. E. *Vivit post funera virtus.* Virtue lives after the grave.
 32 Sherborne, B. *Servabo fidem.* I will preserve the faith.
 67 Sheffield, Ir. B. *Quem te Deus esse iussit.* What God commands you to be.
 9 Shrewsbury, E. *Prêt d'accomplir.* Ready to perform.
 66 Shuldlham, Ir. B. *Post nubila Phœbus.* The sun after a cloud.
 5 Somerset, D. *Foy pour devoir.* Faith for duty.
 45 Somerville, Sc. E. Fear God in life.
 31 Sommers, B. *Prodesse quam conspicere.* To prosper rather than be conspicuous.
 27 Soudes, B. *Esse quod esse videris.* Be what you seem to be.
 30 Southampton, B. *Et decus & pretium recti.* At once the ornament and recompence of virtue.
 61 Southwell, Ir. V. *Nec male notus eques.* A nobleman not ill known.
 17 Spencer, E. *Dieu defend le droit.* God defends the right.
 44 Stair, Sc. E. Firm.
 10 Stamford, E. *A ma puissance.* By my authority.
 14 Stanhope, E. *A Deo & rege.* From God and the king.
 13 Strafford, E. *En Dieu est tout.* In God is every thing.
 27 Stawell, B. *En parole je vis.* I live by the word.
 22 Strabane, Ir. V. See Abercorn, Sc. E.
 35 Strange, Baroness.
 19 Strange, E. See Athol, Sc. D.
 8 Stafford, M. *Flangas non flectes.* You may break, but cannot bend me.
 41 Strathmore, Sc. E. *In te, Domine, speravi.* In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.
 45 Stormont, Sc. V. *Spero meliora.* I hope for better times.
 23 Stourton, B. *Loyal je serai durant ma vie.* Loyal shall I be during my life.
 58 Strangford, Ir. V. *Virtus incendit vires.* Virtue inspires strength.
 9 Suffolk, E. *Non quo, sed quomodo.* Not by whom, but in what manner.
 33 Suffield, B. *Equanimitèr.* Alike in prosperity and adversity.
 60 Sunderlin, Ir. B.
 23 Sundridge, B. *Vix ea nostra voco.* I can scarcely call these things our own, (meaning ancestry.)

- 49 Sutherland, Sc. Baroness.
- 23 Sussex, E. *Foy en tout.* Faith in all things.
- 31 Sydney, B. *Droit & avant.* By right and advancing.
- 58 Taaffe, Ir. V. *In hoc signo spes mea.* In this sign is my hope.
- 18 Talbot, E. *Humani nihil alienum.* Nothing pertaining to man is foreign to me.
- 23 Tankerville, E. *De bon vouloir servir le roy.* To serve the king with good will.
- 66 Templetown, Ir. B. *Virtutis avorum premium.* The reward of the virtue of ancestors.
- 24 Teynham, B. *Spes mea in Deo.* My hope is in God.
- 10 Thanet, E. *Fiel pero desliebado.* Unhappy, yet faithful.
- 29 Thurlow, B. *Justitiae soror fides.* Truth is sister to justice.
- 20 Torrington, V. *Tutor.* I will defend.
- 46 Torphichen, Sc. B. *Spero meliora.* I hope for better times.
- 20 Townshend, V. *Hec genera incrementa fides.* This faith will be of service to our descendants.
- 59 Tracy, Ir. V. *Memoria in aeterna.* In eternal remembrance.
- 42 Traquair, Sc. E. Judge nought.
- 39 Tweeddale, Sc. M. Spare nought.
- 54 Tyrconnel, Ir. E. *Per acuta belli.* By the perils of war.
- 32 Tyrone, B. Ir. E. *Tandem fit furculus arbor.* At length the shoot becomes a tree.
- 58 Valentia, Ir. V. *Virtutis amore.* By the love of virtue.
- 52 Verney, Ir. E. *Un tout seul.* One alone.
- 28 Vernon, B. *Vernon semper viret.* Vernon always flourishes; or, The spring does not always flourish.
- 53 Upper Ossory, Ir. E. *Fortis sub forte fatiscet.* A brave man will yield to a braver man.
- 18 Uxbridge, E. *Per il suo contrario.* By the reverse of it.
- 14 Waldegrave, E. *Cælum, non animum.* You may change your climate, not your mind, (or nature.)
- 26 Walpole, B. *Fari quæ sentias.* Speak as you think.
- 30 Walsingham, B. *Excitari non bebescere.* Spirited, not inactive.
- 15 Warwick, E. *Vix ea nostra voco.* I can scarce call these things our own.
- 9 Waterford and Wexford, Ir. E. See *Shrewsbury*, E.
- 67 Welles, Ir. B. *Movio & propius.* I rise and am appeased.
- 58 Wemys, Sc. E. *Je pense.* I think.

- 53 Wenman, *Ir. V.* *Omnia bona bonis.* All things are good
with good men.
- 21 Wentworth, *V.* *Pense a bien.* Think for the best.
- 66 Westcote, *Ir. B.* *Renovatus nomine.* By a revived name.
- 51 Westmeath, *Ir. E.* *Decrevi.* I have resolved.
- 10 Westmorland, *E.* *Ne vile fann.* Disgrace not the altar.
- 25 Weymouth, *V.* *J'ai bonne cause.* I have a good cause.
- 10 Winchelsea, *E.* *Non confite sibi.* Free from guilt.
- 35 Willoughby de Eresby, *Baronéis.*
- 23 Willoughby de Broke, *B.* *Virtue vaunceth.* Virtue pre-
vails.
- 55 Winterton, *Ir. E.* *Esse quam videri.* Be that which you
seem.
- 62 Wicklow, *Ir. V.* *Certum pete finem.* Aim at a sure end.

N. B. No *Peereffes* have *Mottos*, but their Male Heirs have.
The *Bishops* have neither *Mottos*, *Crests*, or *Supporters*.
Those of England are placed after the English *Peereffes*,
as those of Ireland are after the Irish *Peereffes*; but they
take precedence before the *Barons*.

*The following ENGLISH TITLES were conferred
since HIS MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.*

Those marked with * were Peers before the present reign.
Those with † are become extinct. Those with ‡ were
Irish Peers to whom English titles were conferred; and
those with § were Scotch Peers. Those with || were baro-
nies in fee, and no new creations.

1761.	1764.
* Earl Talbot	† * Earl of Northampton, Vis- count Henley.
* ——— and Viscount Dela- ware	Duke of Gloucester
Viscount Spencer, now an Earl	1765.
Baroness Mountstuart	* Earl of Radnor
† Baron, Melcomb Regis	Earl Spencer
—— Grantham	Baron Camden, now an Earl
—— Grosvenor, now an Earl	† ——— Digby
—— Scarfdale	1766.
—— Boston	Duke of Cumberland
Baroness Chatham	* ——— of Northumberland
1762.	* ——— of Montagu
* Viscount Wentworth	Earl of Chatham
—— Courtenay	* Viscount Maynard
Baron Pelham	§ Baron Sundridge
Baroness Holland	† Earl Ligonier
Baron Lovel and Holland	1767.
† ——— Montagu	Baroness Greenwich
§ ——— Milton	1770.
—— Beaulieu	† Baron Morden
—— Vernon	1771.
† ——— Bingley	* Baron Apsley
Prince of Wales	1772.
Baron Le Despencer, by writ	* Earl of Hillsborough
1763.	1775.
† Baron Ripley, Lord Ligo- nier	* Earl Bathurst
* Viscount Dudley and Ward	1776.
† Baron Ducie	* Earl of Aylesbury
	* ——— of Clarendon
	* ——— of Mansfield
	* Viscount Hamden
	Baron Osborne, by writ
	Baroness



Baroness Hamilton

* Baron Hume

|| Cardiff, by writ

— Hawke

— Amherst

— Brownlow

— Cranley

— Rivers

— Harrowby

— Foley

1778.

Baron Thurlow

1780.

Baroness Dinevor

|| — Willoughby de

Eresby, by writ.

Baron Gage

— Brudenell

— Walsingham

— Bagot

— Southampton

— Portchester

— Loughborough

1781.

* Viscount Mount Edge-
cumbe and Valcott.

1782.

Viscount Sackville

Baron Athburton

— Grantley

† Viscount Howe

† — Keppel

Baron Rodney

1783.

§ Duke of Brandon allowed

Baron Rawdon

— Lovaine

— Sydney

— Carnelford

1784.

Baron Carteret

— Eliot

* Earl of Abergavenny

* — Leicestershire

* — Uxbridge

— Lonsdale

† Baron Bulkeley of Beaumaris

— Grey de Wilton

— Sommers of Evesham

— Boringdon

— Berwick

— Sherborne

§ Earl of Norwich

* — Talbot

— Grosvenor

— Bentlieu

|| Baron Howard of Walden,
by writ

* Marquis of Lansdown

* — Buckingham

Duke of York

1786.

* Marquis of Stafford

Earl Camden

§ — Strange

§ Viscount Hamilton

* Baron Montagu

§ — Douglas

† — Tyrone

† — Carleton

† — Delaval

— Hawkebury

— Suffield

— Dorchester

1787.

— Heathfield

* Marquis of Townshend

In all but fifty-four new Peers, besides those of the Royal Family, and those by writ.

Forty-five have become extinct, as shewn in the next page.

English

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nies in fee, and no new creations.

1761.

- * Earl Talbot
- * ——— and Viscount Dela-
ware
- Viscount Spencer, now an
Earl
- Baroness Mountfuart
- † Baron, Melcomb Regis
- Grantham
- Grosvenor, now an
Earl
- Scarfsdale
- Boston
- Baroness Chatham

1762.

- * Viscount Wentworth
- Courtenay
- Baron Pelham
- Baroness Holland
- Baron Lovel and Holland
- † ——— Montagu
- § ——— Milton
- Beaulieu
- Vernon
- † ——— Bingley
- Prince of Wales
- || Baron Le Despencer, by
writ

1763.

- † Baron Ripley, Lord Ligo-
nier
- * Viscount Dudley and Ward
- † Baron Ducie

1764.

- † * Earl of Northington, Vis-
count Henley
- Duke of Gloucester

1765.

- * Earl of Radnor
- Earl Spencer
- Baron Camden, now an Earl
- † ——— Digby

1766.

- Duke of Cumberland
- * ——— of Northumberland
- * ——— of Montagu
- Earl of Chatham

* Viscount Maynard

§ Baron Sundridge

† Earl Ligonier

1767.

Baroness Greenwich

1770.

† Baron Morden

1771.

* Baron Apley

1772.

* Earl of Hillsborough

1775.

* Earl Bathurst

1776.

* Earl of Aylebury

* ——— of Clarendon

* ——— of Mansfield

* Viscount Hamden

|| Baron Osborne, by writ

Baroness



Baronets Hamilton

* Baron Hume

|| Cardiff, by writ

— Hawke

— Amherst

— Brownlow

— Cranley

— Rivers

— Harrowby

— Foley

1778.

Baron Thurlow

1780.

Baroness Dinevor

|| — Willoughby de

Eresby, by writ.

Baron Gage

— Brudenell

— Walsingham

— Bagot

— Southampton

— Portchester

— Loughborough

1781.

* Viscount Mount Edge-
cumbe and Valcott.

1782.

Viscount Sackville

Baron Ashburton

— Grantley

+ Viscount Howe

+ — Keppel

Baron Rodney

1783.

§ Duke of Prandon allowed

Baron Rawdon

— Lovaine

— Sydney

— Camelford

1784.

Baron Carteret

— Eliot

* Earl of Abergavenny

* — Leicestershire

* — Uxbridge

— Lonsdale

† Baron Bulkeley of Beaumaris

— Grey de Wilton

— Sommers of Evesham

— Boringdon

— Berwick

— Sherborne

§ Earl of Norwich

* — Talbot

— Grosvenor

— Beaulieu

|| Baron Howard of Walden,
by writ

* Marquis of Lansdown

* — Buckingham

Duke of York

1786.

* Marquis of Stafford

Earl Camden

— Strange

Viscount Hamilton

Baron Montagu

— Douglas

— Tyrone

— Carleton

— Delaval

— Hawkesbury

— Suffield

— Dorchester

1787.

— Heathfield

* Marquis of Townshend

In all but fifty-four new Peers, besides those of the Royal Family, and those by writ.

Forty-five have become extinct, as shewn in the next page.

English

ENGLISH TITLES *extinct since* HIS MAJESTY'S
ACCESSION.

1761.	Anglesey, Earl	1773.	Bingley
	Coningsby, Baroness		Berkeley of Stratton
1762.	Anson		Kingston, Duke
	Hatton, Viscount		Berners, Baroness
	Melcomb-Regis	1774.	Cleveland, Duke
	Bradford, Earl		Holland, Baroness
	Stafford, Earl		Maynard
1763.	Feversham	1776.	Litchfield, Earl
1764.	Bath, Earl		Marlham
1765.	Foley	1778.	Archer
	Huniden		Langdale
	Cumberland, Duke		Walsingham, Countess
	Granville, Earl		Holderness, Earl
	Yarmouth, Countess	1779.	Lyttelton
1767.	York, Duke		Willoughby of Parham
1768.	Arundel of Trerice	1781.	Humé
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Duke		Say and Sele, Viscount
1769.	Uxbridge, Earl	1782.	Talbot, Earl
1770.	Delawar		Rockingham, Marquis
	Montague	1783.	Ravensthorpe
	Morden	1785.	Godolphin
	Ligonier, Earl	1786.	Leigh
1771.	Ducie		Northington, Earl
	Halifax, Earl		



T H E E N D.

